Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 47. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915 NEW ENGLAND EDITION

GAIN IN CONGRESS ALREADY CLEAR

Thirty-four Votes More in House and Three in Senate Indicated by Poll of Congressmen

To the strength in Congress predicted as a result of the suffrage campaigns in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, an estimated gain to date of 34 votes in the House and three in the Senate is added in a statement recently issued by Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Association. Still further gains are expected as a result of the active campaign now in progress.

Congressional district meetings as "farewell parties" to congressmen were held Nov. 16 in the following States: Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota. There was at every meeting a discussion of woman suffrage as a national issue, and the congressmen and senators were invited to attend and join the discussion. In Baltimore, where a large meeting was held, Representative J. C. Linthicum of Maryland spoke, and Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, who will reintroduce the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the next Congress, spoke in its behalf. One of the district events in Alabama was a luncheon in Tuscaloosa, at which Representatives Abercrombie and Oliver were the guests of honor.

In addition to these States, South Dakota, just entering upon a new State campaign, and New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, which have just ended theirs, carried out the program in modified form.

UNITARIANS WANT WOMEN TO WIN

Adopt Resolution at Conference Urging Women to Continue Campaign of Public Education

A resolution favoring woman suffrage was adopted by the Unitarian Conference of the Middle States and Canada at Pittsburgh, last week, by a vote of 10 to 7.

The resolution expressed regret over the defeat of the equal suffrage cause in New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and urged the leaders in the movement to "continue undiscouraged their campaign of public education."

The annual convention of the National Council of Women Voters will be held in Wyoming in 1916.

The fight for the ballot continues without pause or discouragement, and will be kept up until it is won, which we hope and believe will be within a very few years.—The Congregationalist.

THE NEXT RUNG

CHURCH ALLOWS WOMEN TO VOTE

Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York Settles Long-Mooted Question in Favor

The Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York passed a resolution last week permitting women to vote at parish elections whenever the parish so desired. The question was one of the features of the diocesan convention, and has been under consideration for a year. The church does not permit women to have a place in vestries, however.

When the question was before the convention the Rev. Dr. Mytto Maury of the town of St. Johns observed: "When I was in Massachusetts I was asked to prepare the charter of a new church, and that charter provided that women should not only vote, but be voted for. The first thing we did was to elect a woman warden. As for women in church work they are worth fifty times as much as men, and they do most of the work. I do not know what the canons have to say about it, but they should be permitted to vote."

COLORADO SHOWS 23-YEAR ADVANCE

Federation of Women's Clubs Has Prosperity Parade, Showing Equal Suffrage Value

A prosperity parade of Colorado women, showing what has been accomplished for good in 23 years of equal suffrage, marched through the streets of Denver Nov. 15. Women who led the suffrage fight many years ago, women who have made life easy for little children in that State, women who have fought for the equality of all citizens, women who have helped in a thousand humbler ways to make Colorado a good place to live in, rode in the procession, in automobiles, on horseback and in carriages.

Cars were decorated, club pennants carried and mottos appropriate to the occasion streamed from the cars. The owner of the best decorated car was awarded a silver cup. The largest delegation of women gathered together under one banner also received a silver cup. More than seventy horsewomen were enrolled in the esquestrienne section of the parade.

This unique celebration of the achievements of Colorado women was arranged by the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs as a preliminary to the Prosperity Bazaar of the Federation.

CARRANZA SEEKS WOMEN'S HELP

President of Mexican Republic Favors Giving Women Share in Reconstruction of Country

President Carranza of Mexico s a thorough-going champion of women's independence, according to an interview with Bernard Gallant which has recently appeared. Mr. Gallant knows Carranza and says:

"He believes that they should be given an equal share in the reconstructive life of Mexico. It was he who suggested that Mexican school teachers be sent to the United States to get acquainted with our methods of education. And the great majority of the school teachers were women. That means nothing to you, but it means a great deal in Mexico."

Already a congress of women in one section of Mexico has been called—a previously unheard of thing.

CLUBWOMEN ASK FEDERAL ACTION

Illinois Federation Unanimously Passes National Suffrage Resolution for First Time

The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs at their convention last week in Rockford, passed a resolution asking for a nation-wide amendment enfranchising women. The motion was recommended by Mrs. A. E. Walker, chairman of the legislative department, and introduced by Mrs. W. J. Roberts of Chicago. It went through unanimously.

Although the Federation has previously taken a firm stand for equal suffrage, this is the first time that it has stood for the national amendment.

Illinois women have had municipal and presidential suffrage since 1913, and are in a position to know the value of the ballot.

TEXAS FEDERATION GOES ON RECORD

Lone Star Clubs Follow Lead of Twenty-Nine States and Vote for Suffrage

The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs enthusiastically went on record for equal suffrage at their annual convention in Brownwood last week. Elizabeth H. Potter telegraphs The Woman's Journal:

"Two-thirds of the delegates voted in favor of the resolution, and a larger number really favored the measure, but had not been instructed for it. The Texas Federation numbers 20,000 women."

State Federations have now gone on record for equal suffrage in addition to the General Federation in thirty States as follows: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and Texas.

OFFICIAL RETURNS COME IN SLOWLY

Forty-four Pennsylvania Counties Give Lead of 13,000 to Suffrage Amendment

Official returns in Pennsylvania from forty-four counties filed at the State Capital showed on Nov. 11 that the vote on equal suffrage in those counties was: For, 163,482; against, 150,183.

The official count of the vote cast in Pittsburgh on the amendment was announced Nov. 11 as follows: For the amendment, 25,772; against the amendment, 31,144. Suffragists carried ten of the twenty-seven wards. The favorable vote throughout the rest of Allegheny County, however, was great enough to give a majority for suffrage.

AN OLDER WOMAN TO A YOUNGER

(Dedicated to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and printed in the New York Sun.)

By Florence Ripley Mastin

GIVE pause ere we begin the fight again,
My child, my child, you take it so to heart!
Look in my eyes. I am not daunted, I
Who have seen darkness climb the golden peaks
Of precious dreams, and felt the creeping frost
Among the blossoms of my heart—I know
That morning always breaks; that April, too,
Has never failed—and so I smile and wait.
* * * Meanwhile, you child, with bitter, stormy eyes,
Remember that the fight is best of all!
As in the spring, when nature's fettered hosts,
The upward reaching ones, conspire to rend
The iron bands of winter on the earth,
And in a blessed union drink of life
Within each other till they throb as one
And break from gloom, bright, winged victories,
So for us, fighting, is the battle sweet;
And wholesome are its bitter, black defeats!
Our groping hands are touching other hands
That hold us in the darkness, and our hearts
Are quickened by the pulsing of the hearts
That we have grown to love so near to us.
* * * My darling, if you could but hear with me
Our silent legions marching up the dawn!
Unfurl your yellow banner, child, and go.
Ah, yes, it's sunset now and autumn, too,
But what a stirring march we have toward spring!

November 3, 1915.

DEFEAT OR VICTORY?

By Mrs. Lillian B. Millard

It was on the morning of Nov. 3, 1915. Some men were discussing the election results in New York State, and I overheard this remark: "Well, now that the suffrage amendment is beaten we can have a good rest. This will end the matter, once for all. It will be five years before it can come up again, and the women will have forgotten all about it before then and have taken up some other fad." And the man was evidently sincere. To him it was simply a fad.

"Oh," thought I, "How little does the average man know of the vision in the soul of woman that he can term it a 'fad'?" How little does he know of the earnestness of purpose by which she is actuated? How little does he know that the basic principle of the woman suffrage movement is not a matter of sex, but is a law of human life, namely, the law of growth? It is not merely the casting of a ballot for which she is working, important as she deems this duty. To her the ballot is a symbol. It symbolizes her right to her own individuality and freedom of soul. It symbolizes her right to share equally with man in the opportunities that make for more highly developed individuals and better citizens.

Her political freedom symbolizes a more complete mental and spiritual development, and she sees her children and her children's children becoming thereby stronger men and women and more efficient citizens. As a mother, it means to her an increased influence in civic life and a greater power to safeguard her children. She has had a never-to-be-forgotton vision of herself as no longer powerless before the forces of evil that seek to disrupt her home, but with an effective weapon in her hand wherewith she can combat those forces. And further, she has gained in self-respect as well as in strength of soul with her recognition of the right of all human beings, irrespective of sex, to share in the privileges and responsibilities of government.

And can she, who for the first time has sensed the full meaning of the words "justice and equality," voluntarily go back and assume the shackles of traditions with which for centuries she has been bound? How little have they glimpsed the meaning of the woman movement, who, for one moment, imagine that she could forget her vision! How little do they recognize it for what it is, simply woman's obedience to the law of growth—a law that is not a prerogative of sex, but of humanity—and that she is guided by the same vision that has guided man onward toward a more complete development since the day of prehistoric man. As well try to check a turbulent river with a pebble as to stem the progress of woman's emancipation by delay in passing the suffrage amendment. Defeat? We do not know the meaning of the word. The late campaigns in our respective States in the East are only landmarks on the road to victory.

SUFFRAGE STATE EMPLOYS WOMEN

Denver's Pay Roll of 1,500 City and County Employees Includes 200 Women

Two hundred of the 1,500 employes of the city and county of Denver are women, according to figures compiled by Secretary Cochran of the civil service commission. The women employees are distributed among the various departments as follows: Social welfare, 110; improvements, 6; finance, 28; property, 41; safety, 6; auditors, 2; elections commission, 5; civil service commission, 2.

These figures include women who are employed during only a portion of the year, such as playground instructors.

ENGLISH WOMEN DO NEW WORK

Among the positions now being held by women in England are: Railway clerks, railway porters, ticket collectors, stationmasters, omnibus conductors, grocers, messengers, night telephone operators, book-stall clerks, motor van drivers, pithead laborers, farm hands, carriage cleaners, post girls, news girls, munition and armament workers, sheep dippers, bank clerks, club servants and motor agents.

URGES NEED OF MATERNITY LAWS

Well-known Worker for Labor Legislation Asks Health Insurance for Working Mothers

The charge that fully 40 per cent. of the births in this country are attended by midwives who had no adequate training was made by Miss Olga S. Halsey of the American Association for Labor Legislation, at the sixth annual meeting of the Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality held in Philadelphia Nov. 10.

"It is imperative in the interests of the race that different conditions should be established," said Miss Halsey. "The American Association for Labor Legislation has made a study of the provisions for caring for mother and child at childbirth in the United States and in other countries. As a result of this study it has become convinced of the necessity of better conditions, and it has adopted a maternity benefit as an integral part of a health insurance scheme. British experience has shown that a lump sum payment upon childbirth is an actuarial possibility and that medical care should accompany such a measure. In Great Britain many authorities interested in the health of working women attribute the present ill health of married women to the inadequate care which they received before the scheme was adopted. That maternity benefit is an essential part of any well-devised scheme for national health is recognized by most European countries."

MRS. COLBURN A WINE LECTURER

California Woman Who Denounced Suffrage Met Antis While in That Capacity

Mrs. Frederick Colburn, the San Francisco clubwoman who made a statement against suffrage previous to the elections, is described thus by "E. C. T.," who contributes a weekly column to the San Francisco Star:

"Mrs. Colburn is a very good platform speaker, as one may know, or she would not be traveling lecturer for the California Wine Trust. It was on her latest tour in that capacity, a year ago or more, that she fell in with the New York antis. I heard her, years ago, demonstrating for a good class medical firm, when she was Frona Eunice Wait, and was surprised at her versatility though knowing her as a talented woman from reading the manuscript of her book (for Doxey, who first published it). She was a suffragist then. I was also surprised when I learned that Mrs. Colburn had been trying to help that political derelict, John P. Irish, in his anti-woman campaign in the East by saying, for him to repeat as coming from a California woman, that '80 per cent. of the women of California are opposed to suffrage.' She must know she could not verify that statement to save her life if that were the condition."

If a woman pays taxes she should vote on how the money is spent. Equal suffrage is not a privilege to be extended to women, but a right.—Former Judge Beeber, Pennsylvania.

IF THIS IS "INJURIOUS" WHAT CAN "BENEFICIAL" BE?

Story of Turner vs. Davenport Decision Shows Anti-Suffrage Jersey Chancellor Must Have Considered Married Women's Property Act as Backward Step in Twentieth Century Legislation

Facts have recently come to light which throw into an interesting perspective the statement made by ex-Chancellor Magie of New Jersey shortly before the recent election. The former Chancellor in declaring against the suffrage amendment at that time said:

"No one can deny that, up to this date, Legislatures elected by male suffrage have been willing to accede to any legislation claimed to be a benefit to women. They have sometimes yielded to woman's demand and enacted legislation that in practice may be injurious rather than beneficial."

It transpires that in 1900, Chancellor Magie presided over the case of Turner vs. Davenport.* Mrs. Turner had been employed by her husband and his partner, who refused to pay her her wages. Mrs. Turner brought suit under the married women's property act, which had declared not only "that any married woman shall, after the passing of this act, have the right to bind herself by contract with any person in the same manner and to the same extent as if she were unmarried," but which had also repealed all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this declaration.

No defense was made to Mrs. Turner's suit and judgment was entered by default, but upon application being made for a final decree the Chancellor went out of his way to say that it was a novel question and asked Mrs. Turner's counsel to submit a brief. He then rendered a decision against Mrs. Turner on the ground that the earnings of a married woman could become the property of her husband on the old common law basis. This decision would to a large extent have nullified the married women's property act.

"Had the husband paid the wife for her services in this case," said Chancellor Magie, "I have no doubt that the money would have at once become her property under the statute." In other words, if a man paid his bill it was all right, and if he did not pay it, the woman could not help herself!

Mrs. Turner appealed, and the Court of Errors and Appeals overruled Chancellor Magie by a vote of 14 to 1; but the question naturally arises whether the Chancellor did not refer to the married women's property act when he spoke of legislation "injurious rather than beneficial." Is it injurious rather than beneficial for a woman to have money of her own? And was it the Chancellor's duty to disregard the Legislature's "injurious" action?

The Chancellor's case is a typical one. The type of mind which opposed women's right to their own property opposes their right to the ballot.

*A full account of this appears in Vol. 16, Dickinson's Chancery Reports, at page 18.

Although the centennial of the birth of Elizabeth Cady Stanton was largely celebrated just before the elections, the actual birthday falls on Nov. 12, and was appropriately celebrated by suffrage organizations in many of the States.

ENFRANCHISE WOMEN AS MEMORIAL TO MISS CAVELL SHAW URGES BRITAIN

IN a little over a fortnight nearly $84,000 was subscribed to the newspaper funds for the erection in London of a national memorial for Edith Cavell. It is proposed to place a statue of the nurse near Trafalgar Square, and also to erect a Cavell Home for Nurses. George Bernard Shaw, however, in the following statement, suggests a much more lasting memorial:

"As what Nurse Cavell did and suffered was done for us, it is right and natural she should be a heroine to us and it would be disgraceful of us to dishonor her memory by cinematographic claptrap or merely to break her coffin into sticks to beat Germany with.

"There is a way in which we can pay the debt to her and test the sincerity of her loudest champions.

"We cannot complain of denial to her by military law of all safeguards of human justice because we have shot ten people ourselves, without any of those safeguards, under the same law.

"We cannot plead her sex, because our own criminal law, civil and military, makes no distinction between men and women, and no woman asks it should any more than Edith Cavell did.

"We cannot vapor about chivalry, because if she had come back alive to demand political rights granted the meanest of men, and had broken a shop window to compel attention to her claim, she would have been mobbed, insulted and subjected to gross physical violence with the full approval of many of the writers who are now canonizing her.

"What we can do is very simple, we can enfranchise her sex in recognition of her proof of its valor.

"A bill might gracefully be introduced by Mr. McKenna in Commons and by Viscount Gladstone in the House of Lords.

"If this proposal is received in dead silence I shall know that Edith Cavell's sacrifice has been rejected by her country."

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STATE DIRECTORS HOLD MEETING

Massachustts Women Pledge $700 and Start New Campaign With Unabated Vigor

The quarterly meeting of the State Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association was held at 585 Boylston Street, Boston, on Nov. 16, with a large attendance. Closing reports of the campaign were given and plans were laid out for future work. These will be communicated to all the local branches. About $700 was pledged. Lunch between the morning and afternoon meetings was well attended at the Hotel Westminster. Everybody present seemed determined to work with unabated energy until suffrage is carried.

A woman physician, Dr. Mary T. V. Moore, has been appointed by the Boston School Board on their staff of 40 physicians. Dr. Moore's particular work will be the examination of high school girls. She has the distinction of being the only woman school physician and the youngest. Dr. Moore was the youngest Tufts Medical School honor graduate two years ago, being then 21 years old.

A school to teach foreign-born women the English language and American standards of living has been opened at 38 Church street, Boston, the first school of the kind in this country. It is being conducted under the direction of the Boston School Committee and is receiving the co-operation of societies and individuals interested in the welfare of the immigrant.

WEAR THE COLORS AND HELP WIN

Jersey Women Call to Silent Suffragists to Show That Women Want Vote

Here is a moral for the thousands of women who are too busy or too feeble or too poor to do active campaigning; they can at least be less secretive about their suffrage sympathies. A letter to the New York Tribune from a New Jersey woman says: "I am one of those women who have believed suffrage inevitable; I still believe so, but it is evident that it is not so immediately inevitable that the cause can afford such supporters as I—I am one of those who have left it to the women who had time and money and surplus energy to make the fight.

"It is because I believe that there are thousands of others like me that I write this letter. I am convinced that even the corrupt and the antique-minded could not have produced such a result unless a very large number of men had been honestly convinced that a majority of women did not want suffrage. I think very great numbers of men voted as it seemed to them that the women wanted them to vote.

"The time for fighting will not come to us again for some years, but in the meantime I ask all such disgraceful suffragists as I to join me in doing what they can to remove a wrong impression from the minds of men who are willing to 'give' women the vote 'if they want it.' To join the party, to wear some emblem at all times and seasons that shall impress upon the brains of those who see it a constantly recurring sign of a cause not to be abandoned or forgotten. Let the days following this defeat see an immense increase in membership in suffrage organizations, and let it be the signal for thousands of yellow buttons to appear—in homes, offices, factories, on the streets, in the theatres and in churches—at all times and seasons.

"This generation knows what persistent, continuous advertising will do for a business; it will do it for a cause. I believe that it is only necessary for women to convince men that a sufficient number of them earnestly want the vote. I, for one, am ashamed, and I think there must be many thousands like me—busy and poor—who have not done their part because they were too sure."

As far as argument goes the case for woman suffrage is won. As far as practical experience can do it, the question is settled in the affirmative.—Ida Husted Harper.

Women are qualified to vote, and I see no reason why they shouldn't vote.—George Barr McCutcheon.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915

WHY WE GIVE THANKS

The friends of equal rights for women have ample cause for a happy Thanksgiving. Within the past year Denmark and Iceland have given women Parliamentary suffrage, the province of Saskatchewan has extended the municipal vote, and an enlarged right of suffrage has been conferred upon women in a number of cities, ranging from St. John, New Brunswick, to Fellsmere, Florida. For the first time in history the nation-wide amendment for woman suffrage got a majority vote in the United States Senate, and in the House a very large minority vote—174 to 204. President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall and most of the Cabinet have come out for woman suffrage. The Legislatures of Iowa, South Dakota, West Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Maine gave large majority votes in both houses for constitutional amendments granting full suffrage to women, though in the last three the vote for various reasons did not suffice to submit the amendment. In many other States suffrage measures got large legislative votes; and the growth was especially marked in the South, long considered the stronghold of conservatism.

In New Jersey 133,282 men voted for equal suffrage, in Massachusetts 163,406, in Pennsylvania 340,000, and in New York 511,468; and the interest shown in suffrage overshadowed all other questions at the election. These enormous minority votes for equal rights polled in four very conservative States, in a year of war, and a year when a wave of conservatism was sweeping over the whole country, show plainly that victory is on the way. How soon it will be here depends upon how hard and how intelligently we work. Let us see to it that we have still more cause to rejoice on Thanksgiving Day, 1916.

A. S. B.

A SERIOUS BLUNDER

The misconception of facts that prevails in the minds of some anti-suffragists is truly surprising. Mrs. Rose Clark did excellent work in the suffrage campaign in Massachusetts. The other day Mrs. Harold Stevens offered Mrs. Clark, in behalf of the anti-suffragists, $35 a week and the services of an assistant, if she would go to Colorado and work to bring about the repeal of equal suffrage there!

This offer was made in all seriousness. It shows that some at least of the opponents of equal rights really have the simplicity to believe that the enfranchised States are disgusted with equal suffrage and are on the verge of repealing it; and also to believe that our suffrage workers are only in the movement for what they can get. Such assertions have often been made, but we supposed that even those who made them knew they were not true.

The anti-suffragists were promptly disabused of their error so far as Mrs. Clark was concerned, for, of course, she declined to work against her convictions for pay. And the emissaries of the Anti-Suffrage Association who go to Colorado to try to abolish equal suffrage will soon be disabused likewise.

A statement was telegraphed all over the country a few years ago that State Senator Hecker, of Colorado, was going to introduce in the Legislature a proposal for the repeal of equal suffrage; and the antis in other States exulted greatly, and talked as if the repeal were almost an accomplished fact. Senator Hecker is one of the very few prominent men in Colorado who are opposed to votes for women. He is a German and he was secretary for years of the Liquor Dealers' Association. But as soon as this report reached him he came out in the Denver papers with a flat denial. The full text of it was reprinted in The Woman's Journal of Jan. 14, 1911. Senator Hecker said that he had no intention whatever of introducing a measure for the repeal of equal suffrage and he did not believe anyone else had. He added: "Even if introduced, I do not believe there is a sane man who thinks it would have the ghost of a chance of passing." So strong a statement from so strong an opponent ought to settle that question. A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND CRIME

All the objections to equal suffrage break down upon analysis. Some of these assertions have been made over and over by opponents of equal rights who were delighted to believe them and never took the trouble to investigate them. Such is the statement that Colorado is "the most lawless State in the Union."

A rough index to the amount of serious crime in any State may be found in the proportion of its population who are in State's prison. According to the U. S. Census of 1910, for every 100,000 of the population Colorado had 154.2 prisoners, while conservative and long-settled Virginia had 159.8, Maryland 165.7, Alabama 172.7, Massachusetts 199.3, and Georgia 231.3. The District of Columbia is wholly uncontaminated by suffrage, neither men nor women having the right to vote there, yet in 1910 it had 237.7 prisoners per 100,000 of the population, and several other States where women could not vote showed an even worse ratio. A. S. B.

AS TO STREET TRADES

All sorts of canards are started by the opponents of equal rights, and they continue to be repeated long after they have been proved to be untrue.

One very persistent story is that children of ten years old are allowed to engage in street trades in Colorado. This has been refuted over and over again by Judge Lindsey and others. It is refuted once more in the Springfield Republican of Oct. 30, 1915, by Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, a high authority on the question. In answer to a letter by Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Kelley writes:

"Mrs. Putnam cites a clause of the Colorado child labor law under which, on paper, very young boys and girls are impliedly authorized to work in the streets. In fact, girls and young boys do not sell papers or do other work in the streets in Colorado. I speak from observation made during repeated visits to the State. The one objectionable clause in a statute having great merit is canceled by other provisions relating to vagrancy and juvenile delinquency, which are so administered as to keep young children from working on the streets. The plight of this bad provision is analogous to that of the fugitive slave law. Judge Taney's decision upholding the fugitive slave law has never been formally reversed. The fugitive slave law has never been formally repealed. Yet it is dead. No slave owner now strives to recover fugitive slaves. No girl and no little boy engages in the street trades in Colorado."

Judge Lindsey says that no girls under sixteen are allowed to engage in street trades, and that any girl attempting it would be immediately stopped by the Juvenile Court. A. S. B.

KANSAS DOES WELL

A remarkable letter was written by the State Treasurer of Kansas, Earl Akers, during the recent suffrage campaign in New York. Extracts from it have been given to the press, but it is worth printing in full. Mr. Akers says:

Does woman suffrage increase taxation?

To a Kansan such a question is amusing. Taxes have gone up with us, just as they have in every other State that has made the wonderful advancement we have in the last ten years. But adding on more voters has not been the cause of it.

We have had municipal suffrage for women since 1887, and nobody has ever reckoned the expense of extra ballots and a few additional clerks and judges of election as of any material consequence to the grand total. That argument is frail, just like a whole lot of the other objections raised by the "antis;" but I know in a time like this desperation methods are resorted to in order, if possible, to stem the tide, and you New Yorkers may expect statements of this kind to be put out.

The advent of the women into State government in Kansas has only passed the desire for better government up a bit higher, that is all. They naturally lean to the better side of moral issues, and with us they are insisting upon still greater efficiency, as well as more rigid economy in the State's business.

Political gangs don't run things in Kansas. Only last year, for instance, the Republican State chairman conducted a State-wide campaign to elect all State and County officers with less than $10,000 to spend for office help, printing, advertising matter, postage, telephone and telegraph bills, and to pay traveling expenses of some speakers. This fund was provided by assessment of candidates and by some small contributions from their friends.

That sounds very remarkable to you, doesn't it? It does not to a Kansan, because he understands that politics is clean out here, and this by reason of the very good fact that with us politics is a family affair, used only as an instrument to promote our general welfare and to make our commonwealth a better place in which to live.

Last fall 82 per cent. of our women voted. None of them was a candidate for State office or the Legislature.

Our women are not persistent candidates for office, and never have been. Their great desire is for better government, and in Kansas they have been the most potent factor in bringing this about.

Kansas is rich—in fact, she now has $132 in the banks of the State for every man, woman and child—more than three times the national per capita.

On January 1 next she will pay off the last bonded indebtedness of the State; and this debt is owned by the permanent school fund of Kansas.

The total of the bonded indebtedness of the various counties, towns and school districts is $49,000,000. Of that sum the school funds own $10,500,000, off which was earned more than $500,000 in interest last year, all of which is paid out for educational work.

We do not owe one cent on our great University, our agricultural schools, our charitable schools or institutions, our prison or its big farm, or our industrial schools. In fact, with plants which represent an actual worth of over $20,000,000 not a copper cent of indebtedness stands out against them.

That being true, why shouldn't we think much of Kansas government and the influences operating to make it still better? If you New York folks are tired of debt and waste in public business, give the women a chance, and it is my guess you won't be long in getting your State to going well financially.

Putting your finance upon a sound basis is what counts most in reducing and keeping down the cost of State government.

Earl Akers,
State Treasurer.

The Kansas State Treasury, Topeka.

W. C. Deming, editor of the Cheyenne Tribune, says in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle of Oct. 15, 1915:

"There is no graft in the (Wyoming) State government. The entire bonded indebtedness is only $125,000, and this is soon to be wiped out: so our government is not going to pieces under equal suffrage."

The proof of the pudding is the eating.

A. S. B.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says: "We won so much in this campaign beside votes that it was worth all it cost. We got backing enough to show that it is possible to win even New York, the biggest and the hardest of the States. We have put into the American voter more knowledge of the constitution and of the Declaration of Independence than anything that has happened for fifty years. We have elevated the whole electorate to a higher plane. The Governor said the women had put a new spirit into politics. Election day was like Sunday. It was amazing how quiet and orderly and 'undrunk' it was."

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States Where Women Have Full Suffrage—Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.
Presidential and Municipal Suffrage—Illinois.
States Which Vote On Question in 1916—Iowa (June 5), South Dakota, West Virginia.
State Which Votes On Question in 1917—Arkansas.
State Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another—Tennessee.

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NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND STATES

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association is beginning its new year with even increased zeal and effectiveness. Since the annual convention, which took place Oct. 19, 20 and 21, campaigns have been planned for New Haven and Hartford counties. These two counties have been selected for immediate operations because when the vote on the amendment to the State constitution was taken in the House of Representatives at Hartford last April the largest adverse majorities came from these counties. If the representatives in the State Legislature from New Haven and Hartford counties had been evenly divided between those voting aye and those voting no the amendment would have carried, for a turnover of nine votes was all that was needed to turn defeat into victory. The adverse majority, therefore, practically all came from the small towns and the cities of the counties which include the two most important cities of Connecticut.

The campaign will be carried on in each county under the supervision of the county chairmen, who are members of the Executive Board of the C. W. S. A. For New Haven county the chairman is Mrs. Carlos F. Stoddard, who was elected to this position at the State convention. Mrs. Stoddard was previously auditor, and in her place the convention elected Miss C. Ruutz-Rees. These were practically the only changes in officers in the annual election, and they were made necessary by the withdrawal of Mrs. Frederick Spencer, the former chairman of New Haven county. In Hartford county Miss Mary Bulkley, the chairman, will direct the campaign, and Mrs. John Allen will act as organizer. Miss Katherine Mullen has been engaged for organization work in New Haven county.

The C. W. S. A. begins its year under very favorable auspices. An income of $13,200 was pledged on the last day of the convention, and the leagues throughout the State made an excellent showing in their reports. Both the State Association and the local leagues take up work this winter with new earnestness, determined that when the time comes for a popular vote in Connecticut success and not failure shall result.

RHODE ISLAND

United States Senator Henry F. Lippitt was received at State suffrage headquarters recently and listened to several suffrage speeches. Senator Lippitt said that he intended to give the matter serious study, but he used the old argument of delay—this time because of the European war, after which, he said, it would become more evident what conditions are to be met in this country.

Senator LeBaron B. Colt, who was visited by a large delegation of suffragists last week, did not commit himself to a definite stand upon the suffrage amendment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The senior class of Milford High School at its annual entertainment and debate Nov. 12 chose the following subject for debate: "Resolved, That women should be granted the suffrage on equal terms with the men."

MASSACHUSETTS

For the third time since its institution five years ago, the Craig Prize in dramatic composition, open to Harvard and Radcliffe students, has been won by a woman. Mrs. Charlotte Barrows Chorpenning of Winona, Minn., is the successful competitor; her play is entitled "Between the Lines."

The 17 prizes to individual Massachusetts suffragists in "Sara's $25,000 Suffrage Victory Campaign" have not yet been distributed, as the Thread Holder Co., who made the offer, have not heard from many workers as to how many holders were sold. One-half of each sale went into the local league treasury and one-half to the Massachusetts W. S. A.

The last days of registrations for the school vote in Boston are at hand. The central office in the City Hall Annex, Court square, is open for registrations from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Nov. 19 to 24. Registration can also be made in the various wards from 6 to 10 P. M. up to and including Nov. 24.

The Writers' Equal Suffrage League will hold a special Reconstruction Meeting at the Woman's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, Nov. 22, at 3.30 P. M. Mrs. Maud Wood Park and others will address the meeting.

The envoys from the Women Voters' Convention in San Francisco to the National Congress will be received in Boston by Governor Walsh in Flag Hall at the State House at 2.30 on Tuesday and by Mayor Curley in the Aldermanic Chambers at 3.30. The public is invited.

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KEEP KNOCKING AT THE DOOR, GIRLS

(This poem was printed in the Chicago Record about thirty years ago, and was said to be written by the Rev. J. P. Hutchinson.)

Keep knocking at the door, girls, and don't go away,
Though the fellows at the window may cry out "Nay,
Our glorious Constitution is not for women folks,
And you're wanting to come in here can only be a hoax."
But never mind the selfish boys; regardless of their din—
Keep knocking at the door, girls, and you'll get in.

Keep knocking at the door, girls, and when the boys perceive
That you are in deep earnest they'll open to receive;
They'll tell you that they always thought you should have your say,
And be allowed as citizens to answer "Yea or Nay."
So cheerfully keep up the fight, for you are sure to win—
Keep knocking at the door, girls, and you'll get in.

Keep knocking at the door, girls, and let your brothers see
That you are in the work to stay till politically free.
The Constitution, like the house, needs cleaning now and then,
And the women folks will manage it much better than the men,
And they'll have a thorough cleaning when once they do begin—
Keep knocking at the door, girls, and you'll get in.

Keep knocking at the door, girls, for every bolt and lock
On doors and hearts unfasten at a loving woman's knock;
For, after all, the boys know well their sisters, mothers, wives,
Desire that all should have and know much sweeter, easier lives;
They want a better time for men and women to begin—
Keep knocking at the door, girls, and you'll get in.

Keep knocking at the door, girls, keep knocking at the door;
When once you get it open 'twill be open evermore;
And the women of the future a still grander part will play,
Inspired by the true bravery of the women of today,
Will nobler deeds accomplish and higher honors win—
Keep knocking at the door, girls, and you'll get in.

WOMAN STRIKES NEW NOTE REGARDING PREPAREDNESS

Should be Based on Justice to Women, the Only Indispensable Ammunition Factory on Earth, says Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, on Monday, made an excellent suffrage address before the Women's Section of the Navy League at its meeting in New York. She struck a note not often heard at meetings in behalf of preparedness. She said in part:

"A woman, I suppose, to some of you, seems out of place at a gathering of this kind. If I were the owner of the Bethlehem steel factory, you would say: 'Let us pay close attention. This person manufactures cannon and shrapnel.' If I were the walking delegate of a union of mechanics employed by the Remington Arms Company, you would say: 'Here is an individual worthy of respect. He represents those that manufacture the rifles. Let us hear what he has to say.' If I were the head of a big bank, you would say: 'This person supplies the money that buys the machinery that inflicts death. Let us be polite to him.'

"I am here to advance the proposition that merely as a war-making machine a woman has her place here the same as a manufacturer of shrapnel on a wholesale scale, or a maker of armor plate, or a mechanic turning out rifles.

"More important than cannon, powder, dynamite, or warships is the war material that the women supply—the soldiers, the sailors, the officers, those that have their statues built in the market place when war is over, and those that lie bleeding to death on the ground when the battle ends.

"This country talks of preparedness, and the men gathered here are especially interested in that subject. All preparation should be based on justice. Preparation for war should be based in this country on justice to women. Mr. Carnegie never sees the armorplate that his steel plant produces. He certainly suffers no pain in producing it. But when you take his armor and put it on your ships you pay him his price and you don't tell him he has nothing to say about that which he has produced.

"When you take Mr. Schwab's shrapnel or somebody else's submarine, you admit that the maker is entitled to consideration. You cannot have any preparedness for war except such as is based upon the assumption that women will continue to supply you indefinitely with the chief material of war.

"I am here to say that when this war ends, England will be compelled to recognize the fact that the women who manufactured and contributed every man left dead on the continent are entitled in future wars to have their say and express their will.

"And I am here to say that the people of America will act more wisely, and prepare more fully, if they consent, without the bitter experience of war, to recognize the rights and the place in our republic of the one great and only indispensable ammunition factory on earth—woman."

WAR NURSES CRY SOLDIERS FIRST

London Paper Prints Touching Incident of Women's Sacrifice for Fighting Men

The London Morning Post correspondent tells a story from the captain of a French cruiser which illustrates the important part being played by many of the noble women in the war. The French captain was intrumental in saving a number of lives of passengers when a British transport was torpedoed some time ago in the Aegean Sea, on board of which were thirty-six nursing sisters of whom ten were drowned.

When the French rescue boats came on the scene the nurses called out with one accord, "Fighting men first."

WHAT THE RETURNS SHOW

By Minnie J. Reynolds, Executive Secretary of New Jersey Women's Political Union

An analysis of the election returns in the four last campaign States reveals some curious facts. Mrs. Catt announced immediately after Nov. 2 that in New York the suffragists polled 42 per cent. of the vote cast. I have not seen the official figures for New York, and have not reckoned the percentage for myself, so I do not know whether it was precisely 42 per cent., or 41 and a fraction.

In New Jersey we polled forty-one and ninety-six hundredths per cent. of the vote cast. This is practically 42 per cent., and it is very interesting and curious that the percentages should be practically identical, when the two campaigns were so very different.

In Massachusetts, as I make it, the percentage of the vote polled was 35, and in Pennsylvania 45 and a fraction. Although Pennsylvania has been hailed as very much more of a victory than the other three States, it polled only 3 per cent. more of its vote than New Jersey and New York.

Considering the fact that suffrage has always come from the West, it is interesting to note that the most eastern of the four States polled the lowest percentage of its vote, the most western, the highest, and the two central States, the same percentage, midway between the others. It was the western end of the Western State that carried, also. A suffrage map of Pennsylvania today looks like the suffrage map of the United States. The western end is white, the eastern, black. It does not seem possible that the slight geographical distance between Boston and Pittsburg could make this difference, but these are the facts.

I would be glad, out of justice to Jersey, to have these figures published. The Jersey defeat, coming just two weeks before the election in the other three States, was a blow so disheartening, and the minds of suffragists everywhere were concentrated with such intensity upon the three remaining campaigns that Jersey women have encountered rather more discredit than the suffragists of the other three States.

The percentages quoted show that neither of these statements was true; or at least if they were, that there was equal inharmony in New York, more in Massachusetts, and only three per cent. less in Pennsylvania.

My own conclusion from these figures, and from such analysis as I have thus far been able to make of the Jersey returns, is that the suffragists of the four States got about all they could get at the present stage of the game, and with the present state of public feeling on the question. We might have made bigger campaigns and got more votes, but the opposition would have done the same. I am sure that the opposition did not do all it might have done to defeat us in Jersey; and I feel very certain that many towns which carried could have been defeated just as easily as others that were, if any effort had been made. Certain towns were passed over by the opposition. No organized effort was made against us in them. And without organized opposition we could and did win, and we could win in every State north of Mason and Dixon's line today, if no campaign were made against us. Of course by "opposition" I do not mean the anti-suffrage societies of women. They formed only a very small element of the opposition. I mean the party machines, sometimes one, sometimes the other, sometimes both, representing certain business interests which wish to defeat us, and utilizing the anti sentiment among women.

I know from personal knowledge that more and better work was done in the city of Newark alone than was done in the whole State of Colorado and the whole State of Washington, in the campaigns which carried those two States. There was no organized opposition in either of those States. There were many individuals opposed, but they did not organize and conduct a campaign against us. In Newark the campaign against us was terrific, and we could not stand up against it. It was conducted by Mr. Nugent, a political leader famed for his ability, with all the resources of his party at his command. The antis were entitled to watchers, like ourselves; and those watchers were political district leaders, whose business it is to know and get out every vote in their districts on election day. Political parties work for years to perfect an organization which will enable them to do just this. It is not strange that we, on our first attempt, could not meet it.

I never experienced so flat and foolish a feeling in my life as at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor in 1910. I was just home from the Washington campaign, and was asked to speak upon it. Flushed with victory, I gave a jubilant recital of our triumph. And then Dr. Shaw, who had been campaigning during the same period in South Dakota, had to tell a story of defeat. That experience showed me that victory does not depend alone upon the work or the workers in the suffrage camp. It depends also upon the state of public feeling and the methods of the opposition.

I believe that in these four eastern campaigns we have captured the first line of trenches. The first line of trenches is the unorganized opposition. We have defeated sex prejudice and prejudice against change in a majority of the average men. In the Far West, the state of public sentiment is so different on this question that either the party machines do not work against us, or, if they do—as in California—they cannot overcome the general sentiment.

We have won a majority of the unorganized individuals who were opposed to us. It remains for us to study and know the character of the organized opposition, to learn by what methods it wins, and to convert a sufficient number of individuals to overcome its opposition. These are the lines of trenches remaining to be won.

EAST AND WEST

(From Arthur Hugh Clough)

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light;
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly!
But westward, look, the land is bright!

THE MILLION VOTES OF 1915

(From the Independent.)

Those who believe in the complete sharing by men and women of the privileges and responsibilities of government have never had greater cause for encouragement than was given them by the elections of Nov. 2. The result was, for the moment, failure. But it gave perfect assurance of ultimate, and not far distant, success. It leaves no room for doubt that another election will give to women the vote in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

In these three great States, old, conservative and disinclined to political innovations, 1,000,000 men recorded their very practical belief in the political equality of women by casting their ballots for woman suffrage. Forty-two per cent. of the men who went to the polls voted on the side of progress. One-third as many men as voted for President in the three States in 1912 voted to give women the vote. No measure supported on the first test by such an impressive fraction of the electorate could, in the natural order of events, fail of early adoption.

The workers for suffrage have every reason for gratification. The victory is not yet won. But the enemy is already defeated. The opposition to political equality is crumbling, as it was sure to crumble just as soon as men and women began in large numbers to think seriously about the matter. The political machines are still hostile, as is shown by the large vote against the suffrage amendments in the strongholds of the Republican machine in Philadelphia and of Tammany in New York City. Indeed, in Pennsylvania it was only the vote of Philadelphia that overcame the favorable majority in the rest of the State. But the political machines have never been able to hold out against an aroused and informed public opinion. How far the suffrage workers have progressed in the creation of such a body of opinion the million votes of 1915 afford convincing proof.

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EMPIRE STATE SUFFRAGISTS TO CONSOLIDATE FORCES

Campaign Experiences Showed That Union of Different State Leagues Would Promote Economy and Efficiency, says Mrs. Raymond Brown

Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, has issued the following statement with regard to the convention which begins Nov. 30:

"One of the most important things that the State suffrage convention has before it is the reorganization, or rather permanent consolidation, of all the suffrage forces of the State.

"Two years ago the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, the Equal Franchise League, the Collegiate League and the Men's League joined their forces under the name of the Empire State Campaign Committee, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as chairman. This is the organization that has carried on the recent campaign. Our two years' experience of the Empire State Campaign Committee has proved that such a union of forces makes for economy and efficiency. Under the campaign committee the organization of the State by Assembly districts, which had already been adopted by the State Association, has continued, and that organization now extends into every county, so that the city and State are organized along exactly the same lines.

"When I became president of the State Association, two years ago, the different organizations were proud of their own identity. Our two years of working together in the campaign committee has convinced us that maintaining lines of demarcation of the different associations is foolish and wasteful, and all the organizations forming the campaign committee are anxious to see the combination and centralization of all the forces in the campaign committee made permanent.

"It is likely that the old State Association, which has existed for fifty years, will be merged in the larger organization and that the entire official board of the State Association will become one with the executive board of the larger organization. This does not mean that any one of the women who have worked so splendidly in the recent campaign will withdraw from the work. It only means that some of the offices will be dropped, as at present they duplicate each other. Until it is decided just what form the permanent organization will take it would be foolish to talk of candidates for office.

"Since the campaign began a number of brilliant, talented women have come to the front, and the organization is rich in fine material for its official board. From all over the State word has come that every woman who was active in the recent campaign will stay in the fight till the finish.

"The work of the different associations during the entire campaign has been most harmonious, and the team work and loyalty of the women has been remarkable. With the splendid army of women who have worked together the last two years, and with a number of new workers, we face our new campaign with a largely increased force, with a fine harmony and an invaluable experience."

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STATES WELCOME SUFFRAGE ENVOYS

Many Receptions for Mrs. Field and Miss Joliffe on Way to Capitol

The reception of Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Joliffe, the envoys of the Women Voters' Convention of San Francisco, on their arrival in Washington, Dec. 6, is to be the opening feature of the Congressional Union convention. Mrs. Field and Miss Joliffe, accompanied by suffragists from nearby States, will be met and escorted to the Capitol, where they will be welcomed by Senators Sutherland, Ashurst and others. The party that meets the envoys will be composed of a cavalry, an infantry and a motor vehicle division. A band of music will play patriotic airs, and the suffrage colors will fly from every vehicle.

At 12.30, a half hour after the Sixty-fourth Congress convenes, the suffragists will assemble at the east steps of the Capitol and see the envoys welcomed by the members of the Senate and the House.

After presenting their petitions for the Susan B. Anthony amendment to Congress the envoys, escorted by about 1,000 other suffragists, will march from the Capitol by Pennsylvania Avenue, to the White House, where the President will receive them at 2 o'clock in the East room.

Three hundred of the escort will be admitted to the East room, while the others remain outside for the return of the envoys.

The envoys are meeting with many receptions along the route. Governor Whitman of New York welcomed them to Albany, Nov. 19. They will be in Boston, Nov. 23, and there will be a reception at Sherry's, in New York City, Nov. 26, with Mrs. William Prendergast, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks and Mrs. William L. Colt as the committee in charge.

The route of the party from now on will be as follows:

Nov. 20, Springfield, Mass.; Sunday, Nov. 21, rest; Nov. 22, Boston; Nov. 23, Boston; Nov. 24, Providence; Nov. 25, Thanksgiving, Providence; Nov. 26, New Haven, New York, 3 P. M.; Nov. 27, New York; Sunday, Nov. 28, rest; Nov. 29, Newark; Nov. 30, Newark; Dec. 1, Philadelphia; Dec. 2, Philadelphia; Dec. 3, Wilmington; Dec. 4, Baltimore; Sunday, Dec. 5, rest; Dec. 6, Washington.

The opportunity to vote has greatly quickened the interest and understanding of public questions on the part of women and thus added a large element of valuable citizenship.—Chief Justice George E. Morris, Olympia.

I consider it unreasonable that a part of the people should be excluded solely on account of sex from voting.—Frederick J. E. Woodbridge.

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Order now, lest you forget.
P. C. SQUIRES, Wilmington, N. C.
The Christmas box of holly came in good time and contents were more than satisfactory. E. T., Plattsburg, N. Y.
The de luxe box of holly came in good shape. Our people said the church never looked so pretty. We used sprays of native evergreen in connection with your holly. W. H. Y., Fremont, Neb.
Holly and mistletoe was received in excellent condition and was in every way satisfactory. J. W., Shelbourne Falls, Mass.
The box of holly and mistletoe arrived in splendid condition. J. C., Kit Carson, Colo.
The de luxe box of holly received December 21st and found it very satisfactory. Chapel of St. Augustine, N. Y.
Glad to say the holly reached us in good season, and we think it very beautiful. Out-West Magazine Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

This nation should be a democracy. It is not while one-half has no voice, although it represents half the intelligence and a large proportion of the property.—Edward F. O'Dwyer, Judge of the City Court, N. Y.

Miss Margaret Foley
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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

"WET" OPPOSITION GATHERS IN IOWA

Liquor Dealers Start Financing Gum Shoe Campaign to Fight Suffrage Amendment

A special dispatch to the Boston Transcript of Nov. 12 from Des Moines, Ia., says that a group of men composed largely of liquor dealers has begun an organized effort to defeat the suffrage amendment next June. "After a few preliminaries, such as the raising of an immense campaign fund in the river cities, the opposition to the amendment has gone into the field with an organized force," says the Transcript. "It is said that more than thirty men are campaigning against suffrage out of Davenport. These men are doing gum shoe work in the nearby towns, and gradually are extending their efforts into territory hitherto claimed by the suffragists. The greatest share of this expense will be borne by the liquor dealers of the State, who are fighting in the last ditch to stave off lasting prohibition in Iowa by the amendment route. Statutory prohibition becomes effective January 1, 1916, and the saloon men hope to be able to put in a friendly legislature which will restore the mulct law and knock out the prohibition amendment when it comes up before the legislature in 1917 for the second vote. At a State conference held at Fort Dodge recently arrangements were made to finance a joint campaign against equal suffrage and prohibition, and both movements are under way. In one 'wet' city a fund of more than $5000 is said to have been raised within a few hours' time. Senators Cummins and Kenyon, Clifford Thorne, chairman of the Railroad Commission, Senator Allen, Republican candidate for governor, and many others will speak for suffrage."

The brewers of Davenport, Ia., have each donated $200 and the saloonkeepers $75 each to the fund being raised in Iowa to defeat equal suffrage, according to the W. C. T. U. Champion.

CAREW PROMISES TO GIVE SUPPORT

Congressman Decides Subject Was Not Settled and Will Vote for Hearing

Congressman J. S. Carew of the 17th New York district, who is expected to be a member of the Judiciary Committee at the coming session, promised a delegation of suffragists of the Congressional Union last week that he would vote for a hearing on the nation-wide suffrage amendment Dec. 8.

"I thought the matter was entirely settled by the election," remonstrated Representative Carew at first.

"It is very far from settled. It will never be settled until the women get the vote," he was assured. After a long argument he consented. His decision is regarded as important, as he is a Tammany leader and has been considered strongly anti-suffrage in his convictions.

Later in the evening a telegram was sent to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Edwin Y. Webb of North Carolina, telling of Mr. Carew's promise and asking Mr. Webb to use his influence in favor of the hearing.

A SUFFRAGE PRIMER

Designed for Children in the Primary Grades and Societies Opposed to Woman Suffrage—With Hard Words Carefully Syllabicated and Illustrations to Render Their Meanings Easy

By Eugene A. Hecker, Author of "The History of Woman Suffrage"

LESSON I

SEE, my child, what we have before us.

It is an Anti-Suffragette.

What is she doing?

She is arguing that lovely woman's sphere is the home.

Yes, but why is she not at home instead of haranguing the men in public?

Little children must not ask what they cannot com-pre-hend. Now run along to bed.

LESSON II

Observe this e-min-ent-ly re-spect-able citizen. His ancestors came hither in the May-flower. Let us pray.

He does not believe in the ballot for women.

For it would be too hasty an in-nov-ation, since the public is not educated enough.

Perhaps in three thousand years or so the thing may be feas-ible. Mean-while he would rather see other States ex-per-i-ment.

He is, in fact, dub-i-ous about this modern rad-ic-a-lism.

Has this citizen ever traveled West?

Only to Newton Lower Falls, my child, but he has read ex-ten-sive-ly the dreadful accounts of a lady recently returned from Colorado.

LESSON III

We shall now have a lesson in civ-ics and gov-ern-ment. Do you re-cog-nize this gentleman? Yes, ma'm; he is the boss of Ward Forty-lev-en. Also he runs a saloon.

Does he vote?

Oh, yes, ma'm; often twice in the same place.

Does he believe that wom-en should vote?

He does not.

Why not? Be con-cise.

Because he thinks the pur-ity of the fe-male soul will be smirched by entering the "ran-cor-ous arena of pol-i-tics."

But if, as he says, politics are bad, would not the ad-mix-ture of pur-ity help clean them?

Run along now, my child, and play, lest you en-rage the gentleman with unpleasant questions.

PENNSYLVANIA TO BEGIN AT ONCE

State Convention Will Start New Campaign Less Than Month After Election

Less than a month after its record-breaking campaign in the Keystone State, the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association will hold its annual convention Nov. 30 at Philadelphia to decide the future course of action.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has been invited to talk on the new campaign, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk to speak on the congressional work.

At a meeting of the City Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia, held last week, steps were taken toward the organization of a suffrage club in which all the organizations of the city will co-operate, and where all will have their headquarters.

A committee to be appointed by Mrs. George A. Piersol, chairman of the Party, will invite all the other suffrage organizations to co-operate in establishing the new headquarters. These include the Equal Franchise Society, the Philadelphia County Suffrage Society, the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage, the College Equal Suffrage League and the Limited Equal Suffrage League.

WOMEN THANKFUL FOR PARENT AID

Leaders of Four States Support National Association in Nation-wide Work

Just before the close last week of the conference at national headquarters of representatives from the States which voted on equal suffrage this fall the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, Under the leadership and encouragement of the National American Woman Suffrage Association eleven States have won full suffrage, many States have won partial suffrage and organizations have been formed and maintained in nearly every State; and

"Whereas, The experiences of the past year have deepened our conviction that State work and Federal work go hand and hand, and are mutually necessary. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the representatives of the State organizations of the four campaign States of 1915, wish to express our appreciation of the steadfast support of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and to reaffirm our loyalty to the State work of that organization; and further be it

"Resolved, That we hold ourselves ready to support the National American Woman Suffrage Association in the work of its Congressional Committee on behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which it has been pushing vigorously in Congress for the last forty-five years and which is developing greatly increased strength."

EQUAL RIGHTS UP IN HIGH COURT

Question of Women Citizens Who Marry Foreigners Taken to Supreme Bench

Citizenship rights of American women who marry foreigners, but who continue to live in the United States, were placed before the Supreme Court for decision last week. This question of citizenship rights arose when Mrs. Ethel C. Mackenzie of California, wife of Gordon Mackenzie, a British subject, who has resided in California ever since his marriage, attacked through attorneys the attempt to make applicable to her the expatriation act passed by Congress in 1907. Election officials in San Francisco refused to permit Mrs. Mackenzie to register on the ground that she had become a British subject by reason of her marriage. She resorted to the State courts for writs to compel the officials to permit her to register, claiming that the act of Congress did not apply to women remaining in this country, and that if it did it was unconstitutional. She was denied the writs and appealed to the Supreme Court.

The brief submitted to the court in her behalf declared that the decision will be of vast importance to American women because of the European war, particularly if travelling on the ocean.

Woman's influence and vote will be for the uplift and betterment of our civil government—in city, State and nation.—Former Attorney General John C Bell.

JERSEY SALOONS PAY HIGH PRICE

Press Draws Striking Parallel Between Liquor Victory and That of Ancient Warrior

The Topeka Daily Capital says that the saloons, allied with other conservative forces, defeated woman suffrage in New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, "but as the final figures show, the victory was costly. So the saloons of Pennsylvania and other Eastern States can say with Pyrrhus, if they are congratulated, as he was, on a far-famed occasion, 'Such another victory and we are undone.' Plutarch tells the story and goes on to say that following the costly battle, 'he found his confederates here very cold and spiritless; whereas the Romans filled up their legions with ease from an inexhaustible fountain which they had at home; and their defeats were so far from discouraging them that indignation gave them fresh strength and ardor for the war.'"

I am very much in favor of woman suffrage. I cannot think of any good reason why I should not be.—Daniel Frohman.

We have not yet reached democracy, nor shall we until the women, even as the men, have become completely self-governing and self-determining citizens.—Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

A finer type of women will come into being when women fight side by side with men instead of as their inferiors.—Owen Johnson.

LAST LAUGHS

"Where was Magna Charta signed?" "At the bottom!"—Princeton Tiger.

"If a man has an income of two millions a year, what is his principal?" "A man with such an income usually has no principle."—Royal Magazine.

"We want to keep business out of politics," said the reformer. 'Well," replied Senator Sorghum, 'you've taken all the pleasure out of it. If you take all the business out of it, too, I don't see what's going to be left."—Washington Star.

Sunday school teacher: "Did you ever forgive an enemy?" Tommy Tuffnut: "Oncest." Sunday school teacher: "And what noble sentiment prompted you to do it?" Tommy Tuffnut: "He was bigger dan me."—Life.

Robert, the four-year-old son of a scientific man, had lived in the country most of his short life. One day a caller, wishing to make friends with the little fellow, took him on his knee and asked, "Are there any fairies in your woods here, Robert?" "No," responded Robert, promptly, "but there are plenty of edible fungi."—Youth's Companion.

Several members of a woman's club were chatting with a little daughter of their hostess. "I suppose you are a great help to your mother," said one. "Oh, yes," replied the child, "and so is Ethel; but today it is my turn to count the spoons after the company is gone."—Chicago Herald.

"Where are you off to in such a hurry?"

"To fetch the doctor for my husband."

"What's up with him?"

"He tells me he has got hepatitis, dyspepsia, rheumatism, enteritis, gastritis, appendicitis, nephritis and cerebro-spinal meningitis."

"Where did he get all that?"

"Why, a man induced him to buy a medical dictionary, and he's just begun reading it!"—Chicago Herald.

To An Anti-Suffrage Member of the Bar Association

("The New York Bar Association is appointing committees in each of the sixty-two counties to explain the new constitution to the voters before Election Day."—Press Item.)

Why do you go to the voters?
What can the poor things do?
Drop a vote in a ballot box—
Does that seem much to you?
Go where the power's greater.
You don't know what that means?
Haven't you heard who rule the States,
Dearie? — the uncrowned queens!
Why should you go to the voters?
For you said—you must recall—
"Compared to the power a woman wields
The vote is nothing at all."
Why don't you ask the women
To influence, charm, beseech?
Or can it be that you never meant
To practice what you preach?

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 47. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915 FIVE CENTS

GAIN IN CONGRESS ALREADY CLEAR

Thirty-four Votes More in House and Three in Senate Indicated by Poll of Congressmen

To the strength in Congress predicted as a result of the suffrage campaigns in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, an estimated gain to date of 34 votes in the House and three in the Senate is added in a statement recently issued by Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Association. Still further gains are expected as a result of the active campaign now in progress.

Congressional district meetings as "farewell parties" to congressmen were held Nov. 16 in the following States: Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota. There was at every meeting a discussion of woman suffrage as a national issue, and the congressmen and senators were invited to attend and join the discussion. In Baltimore, where a large meeting was held, Representative J. C. Linthicum of Maryland spoke, and Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, who will reintroduce the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the next Congress, spoke in its behalf. One of the district events in Alabama was a luncheon in Tuscaloosa, at which Representatives Abercrombie and Oliver were the guests of honor.

In addition to these States, South Dakota, just entering upon a new State campaign, and New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, which have just ended theirs, carried out the program in modified form.

UNITARIANS WANT WOMEN TO WIN

Adopt Resolution at Conference Urging Women to Continue Campaign of Public Education

A resolution favoring woman suffrage was adopted by the Unitarian Conference of the Middle States and Canada at Pittsburgh, last week, by a vote of 10 to 7.

The resolution expressed regret over the defeat of the equal suffrage cause in New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and urged the leaders in the movement to "continue undiscouraged their campaign of public education."

The annual convention of the National Council of Women Voters will be held in Wyoming in 1916.

The fight for the ballot continues without pause or discouragement, and will be kept up until it is won, which we hope and believe will be within a very few years.—The Congregationalist.

THE NEXT RUNG

CHURCH ALLOWS WOMEN TO VOTE

Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York Settles Long-Mooted Question in Favor

The Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York passed a resolution last week permitting women to vote at parish elections whenever the parish so desired. The question was one of the features of the diocesan convention, and has been under consideration for a year. The church does not permit women to have a place in vestries, however.

When the question was before the convention the Rev. Dr. Mytto Maury of the town of St. Johns observed: "When I was in Massachusetts I was asked to prepare the charter of a new church, and that charter provided that women should not only vote, but be voted for. The first thing we did was to elect a woman warden. As for women in church work they are worth fifty times as much as men, and they do most of the work. I do not know what the canons have to say about it, but they should be permitted to vote."

COLORADO SHOWS 23-YEAR ADVANCE

Federation of Women's Clubs Has Prosperity Parade, Showing Equal Suffrage Value

A prosperity parade of Colorado women, showing what has been accomplished for good in 23 years of equal suffrage, marched through the streets of Denver Nov. 15. Women who led the suffrage fight many years ago, women who have made life easy for little children in that State, women who have fought for the equality of all citizens, women who have helped in a thousand humbler ways to make Colorado a good place to live in, rode in the procession, in automobiles, on horseback and in carriages.

Cars were decorated, club pennants carried and mottos appropriate to the occasion streamed from the cars. The owner of the best decorated car was awarded a silver cup. The largest delegation of women gathered together under one banner also received a silver cup. More than seventy horsewomen were enrolled in the esquestrienne section of the parade.

This unique celebration of the achievements of Colorado women was arranged by the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs as a preliminary to the Prosperity Bazaar of the Federation.

CARRANZA SEEKS WOMEN'S HELP

President of Mexican Republic Favors Giving Women Share in Reconstruction of Country

President Carranza of Mexico s a thorough-going champion of vomen's independence, according to an interview with Bernard Gallant which has recently appeared. Mr. Gallant knows Carranza and ays:

"He believes that they should be given an equal share in the reonstructive life of Mexico. It was he who suggested that Mexian school teachers be sent to the Jnited States to get acquainted with our methods of education. And the great majority of the chool teachers were women. That means nothing to you, but it means a great deal in Mexico."

Already a congress of women in one section of Mexico has been called—a previously unheard of thing.

CLUBWOMEN ASK FEDERAL ACTION

Illinois Federation Unanimously Passes National Suffrage Resolution for First Time

The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs at their convention last week in Rockford, passed a resolution asking for a nationwide amendment enfranchising women. The motion was recommended by Mrs. A. E. Walker, chairman of the legislative department, and introduced by Mrs. W. J. Roberts of Chicago. It went through unanimously.

Although the Federation has previously taken a firm stand for equal suffrage, this is the first time that it has stood for the national amendment.

Illinois women have had municipal and presidential suffrage since 1913, and are in a position to know the value of the ballot.

TEXAS FEDERATION GOES ON RECORD

Lone Star Clubs Follow Lead of Twenty-Nine States and Vote for Suffrage

The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs enthusiastically went on record for equal suffrage at their annual convention in Brownwood last week. Elizabeth H. Potter telegraphs The Woman's Journal:

"Two-thirds of the delegates voted in favor of the resolution, and a larger number really favored the measure, but had not been instructed for it. The Texas Federation numbers 20,000 women."

State Federations have now gone on record for equal suffrage in addition to the General Federation in thirty States as follows: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and Texas.

OFFICIAL RETURNS COME IN SLOWLY

Forty-four Pennsylvania Counties Give Lead of 13,000 to Suffrage Amendment

Official returns in Pennsylvania from forty-four counties filed at the State Capital showed on Nov. 11 that the vote on equal suffrage in those counties was: For, 163,482; against, 150,183.

The official count of the vote cast in Pittsburgh on the amendment was announced Nov. 11 as follows: For the amendment, 25,772; against the amendment, 31,144. Suffragists carried ten of the twenty-seven wards. The favorable vote throughout the rest of Allegheny County, however, was great enough to give a majority for suffrage.

AN OLDER WOMAN TO A YOUNGER

(Dedicated to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and printed in the New York Sun.)

By Florence Ripley Mastin

GIVE pause ere we begin the fight again,
My child, my child, you take it so to heart!
Look in my eyes. I am not daunted, I
Who have seen darkness climb the golden peaks
Of precious dreams, and felt the creeping frost
Among the blossoms of my heart—I know
That morning always breaks; that April, too,
Has never failed—and so I smile and wait.
* * * Meanwhile, you child, with bitter, stormy eyes,
Remember that the fight is best of all!
As in the spring, when nature's fettered hosts,
The upward reaching ones, conspire to rend
The iron bands of winter on the earth,
And in a blessed union drink of life
Within each other till they throb as one
And break from gloom, bright, winged victories,
So for us, fighting, is the battle sweet;
And wholesome are its bitter, black defeats!
Our groping hands are touching other hands
That hold us in the darkness, and our hearts
Are quickened by the pulsing of the hearts
That we have grown to love so near to us.
* * * My darling, if you could but hear with me
Our silent legions marching up the dawn!
Unfurl your yellow banner, child, and go.
Ah, yes, it's sunset now and autumn, too,
But what a stirring march we have toward spring!

November 3, 1915.

DEFEAT OR VICTORY?

By Mrs. Lillian B. Millard

It was on the morning of Nov. 3, 1915. Some men were discussing the election results in New York State, and I overheard this remark: "Well, now that the suffrage amendment is beaten we can have a good rest. This will end the matter, once for all. It will be five years before it can come up again, and the women will have forgotten all about it before then and have taken up some other fad." And the man was evidently sincere. To him it was simply a fad.

"Oh," thought I, "How little does the average man know of the vision in the soul of woman that he can term it a 'fad'?" How little does he know of the earnestness of purpose by which she is actuated? How little does he know that the basic principle of the woman suffrage movement is not a matter of sex, but is a law of human life, namely, the law of growth? It is not merely the casting of a ballot for which she is working, important as she deems this duty. To her the ballot is a symbol. It symbolizes her right to her own individuality and freedom of soul. It symbolizes her right to share equally with man in the opportunities that make for more highly developed individuals and better citizens.

Her political freedom symbolizes a more complete mental and spiritual development, and she sees her children and her children's children becoming thereby stronger men and women and more efficient citizens. As a mother, it means to her an increased influence in civic life and a greater power to safeguard her children. She has had a never-to-be-forgotton vision of herself as no longer powerless before the forces of evil that seek to disrupt her home, but with an effective weapon in her hand wherewith she can combat those forces. And further, she has gained in self-respect as well as in strength of soul with her recognition of the right of all human beings, irrespective of sex, to share in the privileges and responsibilities of government.

And can she, who for the first time has sensed the full meaning of the words "justice and equality," voluntarily go back and assume the shackles of traditions with which for centuries she has been bound? How little have they glimpsed the meaning of the woman movement, who, for one moment, imagine that she could forget her vision! How little do they recognize it for what it is, simply woman's obedience to the law of growth—a law that is not a prerogative of sex, but of humanity—and that she is guided by the same vision that has guided man onward toward a more complete development since the day of prehistoric man. As well try to check a turbulent river with a pebble as to stem the progress of woman's emancipation by delay in passing the suffrage amendment. Defeat? We do not know the meaning of the word. The late campaigns in our respective States in the East are only landmarks on the road to victory.

SUFFRAGE STATE EMPLOYS WOMEN

Denver's Pay Roll of 1,500 City and County Employees Includes 200 Women

Two hundred of the 1,500 employes of the city and county of Denver are women, according to figures compiled by Secretary Cochran of the civil service commission. The women employees are distributed among the various departments as follows: Social welfare, 110; improvements, 6; finance, 28; property, 41; safety, 6; auditors, 2; elections commission, 5; civil service commission, 2.

These figures include women who are employed during only a portion of the year, such as playground instructors.

ENGLISH WOMEN DO NEW WORK

Among the positions now being held by women in England are: Railway clerks, railway porters, ticket collectors, station-masters, omnibus conductors, grocers, messengers, night telephone operators, book-stall clerks, motor van drivers, pithead laborers, farm hands, carriage cleaners, post girls, news girls, munition and armament workers, sheep dippers, bank clerks, club servants and motor agents.

URGES NEED OF MATERNITY LAWS

Well-known Worker for Labor Legislation Asks Health Insurance for Working Mothers

The charge that fully 40 per cent. of the births in this country are attended by midwives who had no adequate training was made by Miss Olga S. Halsey of the American Association for Labor Legislation, at the sixth annual meeting of the Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality held in Philadelphia Nov. 10.

"It is imperative in the interests of the race that different conditions should be established," said Miss Halsey. "The American Association for Labor Legislation has made a study of the provisions for caring for mother and child at childbirth in the United States and in other countries. As a result of this study it has become convinced of the necessity of better conditions, and it has adopted a maternity benefit as an integral part of a health insurance scheme. British experience has shown that a lump sum payment upon childbirth is an actuarial possibility and that medical care should accompany such a measure. In Great Britain many authorities interested in the health of working women attribute the present ill health of married women to the inadequate care which they received before the scheme was adopted. That maternity benefit is an essential part of any well-devised scheme for national health is recognized by most European countries."

MRS. COLBURN A WINE LECTURER

California Woman Who Denounced Suffrage Met Antis While in That Capacity

Mrs. Frederick Colburn, the San Francisco clubwoman who made a statement against suffrage previous to the elections, is described thus by "E. C. T.," who contributes a weekly column to the San Francisco Star:

"Mrs. Colburn is a very good platform speaker, as one may know, or she would not be traveling lecturer for the California Wine Trust. It was on her latest tour in that capacity, a year ago or more, that she fell in with the New York antis. I heard her, years ago, demonstrating for a good class medical firm, when she was Frona Eunice Wait, and was surprised at her versatility though knowing her as a talented woman from reading the manuscript of her book (for Doxey, who first published it). She was a suffragist then. I was also surprised when I learned that Mrs. Colburn had been trying to help that political derelict, John P. Irish, in his anti-woman campaign in the East by saying, for him to repeat as coming from a California woman, that '80 per cent. of the women of California are opposed to suffrage.' She must know she could not verify that statement to save her life if that were the condition."

If a woman pays taxes she should vote on how the money is spent. Equal suffrage is not a privilege to be extended to women, but a right.—Former Judge Beeber, Pennsylvania.

IF THIS IS "INJURIOUS" WHAT CAN "BENEFICIAL" BE?

Story of Turner vs. Davenport Decision Shows Anti-Suffrage Jersey Chancellor Must Have Considered Married Women's Property Act as Backward Step in Twentieth Century Legislation

Facts have recently come to light which throw into an interesting perspective the statement made by ex-Chancellor Magie of New Jersey shortly before the recent election. The former Chancellor in declaring against the suffrage amendment at that time said:

"No one can deny that, up to this date, Legislatures elected by male suffrage have been willing to accede to any legislation claimed to be a benefit to women. They have sometimes yielded to woman's demand and enacted legislation that in practice may be injurious rather than beneficial."

It transpires that in 1900, Chancellor Magie presided over the case of Turner vs. Davenport.* Mrs. Turner had been employed by her husband and his partner, who refused to pay her her wages. Mrs. Turner brought suit under the married women's property act, which had declared not only "that any married woman shall, after the passing of this act, have the right to bind herself by contract with any person in the same manner and to the same extent as if she were unmarried," but which had also repealed all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this declaration.

No defense was made to Mrs. Turner's suit and judgment was entered by default, but upon application being made for a final decree the Chancellor went out of his way to say that it was a novel question and asked Mrs. Turner's counsel to submit a brief. He then rendered a decision against Mrs. Turner on the ground that the earnings of a married woman could become the property of her husband on the old common law basis. This decision would to a large extent have nullified the married women's property act.

"Had the husband paid the wife for her services in this case," said Chancellor Magie, "I have no doubt that the money would have at once become her property under the statute." In other words, if a man paid his bill it was all right, and if he did not pay it, the woman could not help herself!

Mrs. Turner appealed, and the Court of Errors and Appeals overruled Chancellor Magie by a vote of 14 to 1; but the question naturally arises whether the Chancellor did not refer to the married women's property act when he spoke of legislation "injurious rather than beneficial." Is it injurious rather than beneficial for a woman to have money of her own? And was it the Chancellor's duty to disregard the Legislature's "injurious" action?

The Chancellor's case is a typical one. The type of mind which opposed women's right to their own property opposes their right to the ballot.

*A full account of this appears in Vol. 16, Dickinson's Chancery Reports, at page 18.

Although the centennial of the birth of Elizabeth Cady Stanton was largely celebrated just before the elections, the actual birthday falls on Nov. 12, and was appropriately celebrated by suffrage organizations in many of the States.

ENFRANCHISE WOMEN AS MEMORIAL TO MISS CAVELL SHAW URGES BRITAIN

IN a little over a fortnight nearly $84,000 was subscribed to the newspaper funds for the erection in London of a national memorial for Edith Cavell. It is proposed to place a statue of the nurse near Trafalgar Square, and also to erect a Cavell Home for Nurses. George Bernard Shaw, however, in the following statement, suggests a much more lasting memorial:

"As what Nurse Cavell did and suffered was done for us, it is right and natural she should be a heroine to us and it would be disgraceful of us to dishonor her memory by cinematographic claptrap or merely to break her coffin into sticks to beat Germany with.

"There is a way in which we can pay the debt to her and test the sincerity of her loudest champions.

"We cannot complain of denial to her by military law of all safeguards of human justice because we have shot ten people ourselves, without any of those safeguards, under the same law.

"We cannot plead her sex, because our own criminal law, civil and military, makes no distinction between men and women, and no woman asks it should any more than Edith Cavell did.

"We cannot vapor about chivalry, because if she had come back alive to demand political rights granted the meanest of men, and had broken a shop window to compel attention to her claim, she would have been mobbed, insulted and subjected to gross physical violence with the full approval of many of the writers who are now canonizing her.

"What we can do is very simple, we can enfranchise her sex in recognition of her proof of its valor.

"A bill might gracefully be introduced by Mr. McKenna in Commons and by Viscount Gladstone in the House of Lords.

"If this proposal is received in dead silence I shall know that Edith Cavell's sacrifice has been rejected by her country."

IOWA PUSHES PLAN FOR COUNTY CONFERENCES

June 5, Date of Voting, Only Six Months Away—Leaders on Guard for Legal Technicalities—Mrs. Chapman Catt and Others To Aid

Plans for county conferences are being pushed in all parts of Iowa. These conferences facilitate greatly the work of county organization, as the whole work of the county and the part it must play in the State work is discussed with special reference to local conditions. Miss Flora Dunlap, State president, issued the call last week for three conferences, Chickasaw, Cherokee and Sac counties, and calls for other conferences will be sent out as fast as arrangements can be made. The county conference affords an opportunity for the county chairman to appoint her township chairmen and to discuss with them and other workers the plan of work as it especially applies to that county.

Iowa has little more than six months until the vote of the primaries when the question will be put to the test. No minute of that time will be wasted. No Iowa suffragist thinks lightly of the task before the Association. She knows it is a big task calling for the work of every suffragist in the State, every sympathizer in the cause. Only a united effort can assure a good majority at the polls. The outlook for victory is excellent but only will it remain so if every suffragist keeps her shoulder to the wheel.

Iowa is the strategic point and will remain so until June 5. The importance of a victory for the cause not only from the standpoint of the State itself but from that of all other States cannot be overestimated. Letters are coming to the State president with offers of co-operation in all lines. The women who have done so much for suffrage in the East stand ready to enter the Iowa field if needed. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has written for detailed information regarding the Iowa situation and emphasizes the necessity for victory in Iowa if the whole suffrage movement would not undergo a severe setback. Iowa must win, say the leaders here and in other States.

Miss Dunlap on Friday addressed the Wisconsin State Suffrage Association in convention at Milwaukee. Wisconsin women were especially anxious to have the whole Iowa situation reviewed that they might know how best to give aid in the campaign. Mrs. Philip Snowden gave one of the principal addresses at this splendid meeting.

En route to Milwaukee Miss Dunlap was the guest of Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago, who was entertaining at a house party a group of prominent suffragists of Chicago and the East. Though very enjoyable from a social standpoint it afforded a delightful opportunity for the interchange of plans and ideas on the suffrage situation.

Iowa suffragists are taking every precaution to inform themselves on all the legal technicalities that bear upon the suffrage ballot next June. A call for the special election will be issued by Gov. George W. Clarke sixty days prior to the vote at the primaries. Every precaution will be taken to see that these notices are posted in every county by the sheriff, as provided by law.

The suffrage amendment will be printed upon yellow paper which will attract attention and in order to familiarize the voter with them many thousands will be distributed over the State previous to election. It is required by law that the ballot bearing the amendment be handed each voter at the polls and with women working at each polling booth it would seem hat no man could say that he was not aware the question was up or a vote.

There is increased activity in all suffrage lines. Nearly everyone seems to be awake to the importance of doing things. Mrs. Jacob Simms of Denison has been appointed chairman for Crawford county; Mrs. J. G. Hutchison chairman of Wapello; Mrs. Ethelyn Brown of Benton county, and Mrs. Lulu Blasier of Iowa county.

Mrs. Frank Dodson, in the interest of the campaign work, has been meeting with splendid results on her tour of the State. In company with Mrs. James Devitt of Oskaloosa, Mrs. Dodson made an automobile tour of Mahaska and Wapello counties, visiting a surprisingly large number of towns. One of the biggest meetings was at Buxton, where an audience of some 500 persons was addressed and many won to the cause.

That the suffrage addresses bore fruit at Eddyville was evidenced by the fact that the 100 women present signed the enrollment cards.

The press was most generous in the space it gave to the meeting at Cedar Rapids, where Mrs. Dodson was the speaker. The meeting was under the auspices of the suffrage league of that city, and through their news and editorial columns the editors praised the success of the afternoon and paid tribute to the fine women composing the league. Iowa and Benton counties were visited after Cedar Rapids.

The Political Equality Club of Des Moines is starting to collect the rummage, the sale of which is to apply on their $500 pledge made to the State. Mrs. A. J. McNeil, president, reports an unusually large collection already of old furniture and old clothes.

The Eliza Hunter Club of Des Moines held a rousing suffrage debate at their last session. There was difficulty in finding some one to support the negative side.

Metal signs, to hang on wire fences or nailed up, may be had at suffrage headquarters now. These signs advise the reader to "Vote Yes on the Suffrage Amendment June 5." Suffrage clubs should place their orders early for these signs which promise to be a big feature of the campaign.

Among the towns to organize lately is Iowa City, the home of the State University. Mrs. Stephen A. Swisher of Iowa City has been appointed chairman for Johnson county. Miss Flora Dunlap, president, and Mrs. Frank Dodson, campaign manager, addressed the meeting.

The exercise of the franchise has been and is our greatest single educational force. Women need the ballot for their own education and the State needs their co-operation with man in the conduct of government.—Dr. William Draper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania.

Women are just as much interested in good government and suffer just as much from bad government as men. They have as much intelligence as men, and there is no valid reason aside from tradition why they should not have the right to vote.—Oscar S. Straus.

POLITICS RULES JUVENILE COURT

Plea for Woman on Bench to Offset Old Magistrates' System in Philadelphia

Applause by members from every woman's club in Philadelphia greeted the statement of Mrs. Frank A. Pfaelzer, secretary of the Juvenile Aid Society, last week when she declared that the Philadelphia Juvenile Court is little better than the old magistrates' court in handling the problem of youthful crime.

"You have no idea the part that politics play even in a Juvenile Court," she said, according to the Philadelphia Press. "Our court is not progressive, but retrogressive, and we are going back to the old magistrates' system of hearings twice a week."

The plea for women on the bench came as the conclusion of a long recital of incidents pointing out the good accomplished by women in the Juvenile Courts.

"The story of a girl's first misdeed," said the speaker, "wrung from her in open court by three men, the judge, the district attorney and the attorney for the defense, will do that girl more harm and do more to make that girl lose respect for herself than anything that the community can do for her welfare. The experience of relating an assault ruins and corrupts a girl under these conditions."

WOMEN FARMERS GET STATE AID

Illinois Gives Farm Women Same Help As Farm Men by Appointing County Agents

The Evansville (Ind.) Courier remarks in a recent editorial:

"Indiana will have to move with a livelier step. Illinois has women county agents whose business it is to help farm women solve their problems in much the same fashion that our county agricultural agents are co-operating with and assisting the farmer. The women county agents of our neighboring State are rendering splendid service, too, a kind of service that Illinois deems indispensable.

"We are not sure whether our farm experts at Purdue ever pondered over the advisability of giving farm women of this State an opportunity to ask for women county agents, but the idea looks good to those of us who have attended farmers' institutes and noted the large number of women present whose interest in their part of the program was commendable in every respect."

Indiana men should not be slow in recognizing that the ballot in the hands of Illinois women has gone a long way toward solving the problems of the farm women of that State.

My experience in the courts has shown me that it would be better for the children if their mothers could have an equal voice in the framing of laws for their welfare and protection.—Franklin Chase Hoyt, Presiding Justice of the Children's Court, N. Y.

Voting is no more masculine than feminine. Women are not "too refined" to vote. Their voting would bring the ballot to a higher state of refinement and it surely needs it.—Former Governor Stone of Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION CALLS BIG CONVENTION

Reorganization Meeting for November 30 to December 2 Will Be Most Important in History of State, Says Mrs. Raymond Brown

A Reorganization Convention of New York suffragists is to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, Nov. 30, Dec. 1, and Dec. 2. The organizations to take part will be the Empire State Campaign Committee, the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, the Woman Suffrage Party, and the three other organizations that are component parts of the Empire State Campaign Committee, namely, the Equal Franchise Society, the Collegiate League, and the Men's League for Equal Suffrage.

The occasion is also the forty-seventh annual convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association. Its president, Mrs. Raymond Brown, in issuing the call says:

"This will be one of the most important conventions ever held in the history of suffrage in New York State. We have gone into the enemy's country and taken a large part of his territory. We have put up a tremendous campaign and have won our half a million men for suffrage. What we have gained can never be lost. So far, we are solidly intrenched. It remains now for us to take the last citadel of prejudice.

"This convention is called to consolidate the organization and to consider our future plan of campaign. You cannot afford to miss it. Come and bring as many other suffragists as you can. We need you, whether you have paid dues or not, and whether you are a delegate or not."

The program will include a meeting on Nov. 29 of the campaign district chairmen, and one on the 30th, at 10 A. M., of the Executive Board of the State Association. (This includes all officers, board of directors and the assembly district leaders. The campaign district chairmen are also invited.)

At 2 P. M., Nov. 30, the convention will be called to order with Mrs. Raymond Brown in the chair. First on the program will be the preliminary report of the Credentials Committee, followed by the appointment of committees. The president's address by Mrs. Brown will be followed by an address from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Mrs. Jessie H. Childs will present her report as treasurer of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, and it will be followed by the report of Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, treasurer of the Empire State Campaign Committee. Tuesday's program closes with a press conference at 8.30.

Wedensday at 10 A. M., there will be a business session at which amendments to the constitution will be considered and consolidation plans discussed. At 2 P. M. the final report of the Credentials Committee will be submitted, the election reviewed and the results analyzed. At 4 P. M. the primary election of officers will take place. At 7.30 P. M. there will be a banquet in honor of Mrs. Catt.

Thursday's program includes a business session at 10 A. M. to consider a national amendment, the report of the press department at 2 P. M., with a discussion of plans for the future, and the election of officers at 4 P. M.

On Friday there will be a meeting of the Executive Board at 10 A. M.

NEVER DAMAGED, OFTEN HELPED

Mind you, I don't believe getting votes for women will cure all our ills, but I give it as my deliberate and careful judgment that in every State where suffrage has been tried, there has been, so far as I know, no single instance where it has produced damage. And there has been case after case where it has worked to the universal betterment of social and civic conditions. — Theodore Roosevelt.

SUFFRAGE MOVING STEADILY EAST

Map of Pennsylvania Shows Solid Block of White in Western Section

Is woman suffrage a thing that always moves from the west eastward, occupying the ground as it goes, like a storm centre, an "area of depression"? asks the Boston Transcript. There is new evidence that such is the fact. The Philadelphia North American has a map of the suffrage result in Pennsylvania — suffrage counties white, anti-suffrage black. This map reveals the fact that the suffrage counties of the State, with the exception of one (Chester, in the extreme southeast) are all in the western and northern section of the State. The western part of the State is a solid white block, save for Greene County, quite Virginian, in the southwestern corner. Beginning at the western border, the white counties march in a northeasterly direction across the State, the line growing thinner until it meets the solid barrier of primitive Pike County. This body of western and northern suffrage counties is broken only by Elk and Greene. But the southern tier of counties, the central counties, including the coal mining districts, with their foreign elements; the "Pennsylvania Dutch" counties, including Lancaster and Philadelphia County are solidly anti-suffrage, with the exception of Chester, already noted, and Northumberland, in the eastern centre. Very diverse populations, such as industrial Allegheny County and agricultural Tioga, voted for suffrage, in the west and north, and equally diverse communities, like Philadelphia and Pike, voted against it in the east.

McNICHOL TALKS STRAW VOTE NOW

Philadelphia Boss Would Delay Equal Suffrage Two Years More if Possible

"Jim" McNichol, the Republican boss, who threw the strength of his whole organization against equal suffrage in Philadelphia and so defeated the will of the rest of the State, is now attempting to delay further the enfranchisement of women. This time he is suggesting the old "straw vote" dodge. He wants to know whether the women want it; as if such a vote could ever have been polled throughout the State if they did not want it.

Mr. McNichol knows that if a straw vote were taken it would delay the question for two years at least. He also knows that such a vote would be in no way binding and that he would be the first to disregard it.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
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WHY WE GIVE THANKS

The friends of equal rights for women have ample cause for a happy Thanksgiving. Within the past year Denmark and Iceland have given women Parliamentary suffrage, the province of Saskatchewan has extended the municipal vote, and an enlarged right of suffrage has been conferred upon women in a number of cities, ranging from St. John, New Brunswick, to Fellsmere, Florida. For the first time in history the nation-wide amendment for woman suffrage got a majority vote in the United States Senate, and in the House a very large minority vote—174 to 204. President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall and most of the Cabinet have come out for woman suffrage. The Legislatures of Iowa, South Dakota, West Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Maine gave large majority votes in both houses for constitutional amendments granting full suffrage to women, though in the last three the vote for various reasons did not suffice to submit the amendment. In many other States suffrage measures got large legislative votes; and the growth was especially marked in the South, long considered the stronghold of conservatism.

In New Jersey 133,282 men voted for equal suffrage, in Massachusetts 163,406, in Pennsylvania 340,000, and in New York 511,468; and the interest shown in suffrage overshadowed all other questions at the election. These enormous minority votes for equal rights polled in four very conservative States, in a year of war, and a year when a wave of conservatism was sweeping over the whole country, show plainly that victory is on the way. How soon it will be here depends upon how hard and how intelligently we work. Let us see to it that we have still more cause to rejoice on Thanksgiving Day, 1916.

A. S. B.

A SERIOUS BLUNDER

The misconception of facts that prevails in the minds of some anti-suffragists is truly surprising. Mrs. Rose Clark did excellent work in the suffrage campaign in Massachusetts. The other day Mrs. Harold Stevens offered Mrs. Clark, in behalf of the anti-suffragists, $35 a week and the services of an assistant, if she would go to Colorado and work to bring about the repeal of equal suffrage there!

This offer was made in all seriousness. It shows that some at least of the opponents of equal rights really have the simplicity to believe that the enfranchised States are disgusted with equal suffrage and are on the verge of repealing it; and also to believe that our suffrage workers are only in the movement for what they can get. Such assertions have often been made, but we supposed that even those who made them knew they were not true.

The anti-suffragists were promptly disabused of their error so far as Mrs. Clark was concerned, for, of course, she declined to work against her convictions for pay. And the emissaries of the Anti-Suffrage Association who go to Colorado to try to abolish equal suffrage will soon be disabused likewise.

A statement was telegraphed all over the country a few years ago that State Senator Hecker, of Colorado, was going to introduce in the Legislature a proposal for the repeal of equal suffrage; and the antis in other States exulted greatly, and talked as if the repeal were almost an accomplished fact. Senator Hecker is one of the very few prominent men in Colorado who are opposed to votes for women. He is a German and he was secretary for years of the Liquor Dealers' Association. But as soon as this report reached him he came out in the Denver papers with a flat denial. The full text of it was reprinted in The Woman's Journal of Jan. 14, 1911. Senator Hecker said that he had no intention whatever of introducing a measure for the repeal of equal suffrage and he did not believe anyone else had. He added: "Even if introduced, I do not believe there is a sane man who thinks it would have the ghost of a chance of passing." So strong a statement from so strong an opponent ought to settle that question. A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND CRIME

All the objections to equal suffrage break down upon analysis. Some of these assertions have been made over and over by opponents of equal rights who were delighted to believe them and never took the trouble to investigate them. Such is the statement that Colorado is "the most lawless State in the Union."

A rough index to the amount of serious crime in any State may be found in the proportion of its population who are in State's prison. According to the U. S. Census of 1910, for every 100,000 of the population Colorado had 154.2 prisoners, while conservative and long-settled Virginia had 159.8, Maryland 165.7, Alabama 172.7, Massachusetts 199.3, and Georgia 231.3. The District of Columbia is wholly uncontaminated by suffrage, neither men nor women having the right to vote there, yet in 1910 it had 237.7 prisoners per 100,000 of the population, and several other States where women could not vote showed an even worse ratio. A. S. B.

AS TO STREET TRADES

All sorts of canards are started by the opponents of equal rights, and they continue to be repeated long after they have been proved to be untrue.

One very persistent story is that children of ten years old are allowed to engage in street trades in Colorado. This has been refuted over and over again by Judge Lindsey and others. It is refuted once more in the Springfield Republican of Oct. 30, 1915, by Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, a high authority on the question. In answer to a letter by Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Kelley writes:

"Mrs. Putnam cites a clause of the Colorado child labor law under which, on paper, very young boys and girls are impliedly authorized to work in the streets. In fact, girls and young boys do not sell papers or do other work in the streets in Colorado. I speak from observation made during repeated visits to the State. The one objectionable clause in a statute having great merit is canceled by other provisions relating to vagrancy and juvenile delinquency, which are so administered as to keep young children from working on the streets. The plight of this bad provision is analogous to that of the fugitive slave law. Judge Taney's decision upholding the fugitive slave law has never been formally reversed. The fugitive slave law has never been formally repealed. Yet it is dead. No slave owner now strives to recover fugitive slaves. No girl and no little boy engages in the street trades in Colorado."

Judge Lindsey says that no girls under sixteen are allowed to engage in street trades, and that any girl attempting it would be immediately stopped by the Juvenile Court. A. S. B.

KANSAS DOES WELL

A remarkable letter was written by the State Treasurer of Kansas, Earl Akers, during the recent suffrage campaign in New York. Extracts from it have been given to the press, but it is worth printing in full. Mr. Akers says:

Does woman suffrage increase taxation?

To a Kansan such a question is amusing. Taxes have gone up with us, just as they have in every other State that has made the wonderful advancement we have in the last ten years. But adding on more voters has not been the cause of it.

We have had municipal suffrage for women since 1887, and nobody has ever reckoned the expense of extra ballots and a few additional clerks and judges of election as of any material consequence to the grand total. That argument is frail, just like a whole lot of the other objections raised by the "antis;" but I know in a time like this desperation methods are resorted to in order, if possible, to stem the tide, and you New Yorkers may expect statements of this kind to be put out.

The advent of the women into State government in Kansas has only passed the desire for better government up a bit higher, that is all. They naturally lean to the better side of moral issues, and with us they are insisting upon still greater efficiency, as well as more rigid economy in the State's business.

Political gangs don't run things in Kansas. Only last year, for instance, the Republican State chairman conducted a State-wide campaign to elect all State and County officers with less than $10,000 to spend for office help, printing, advertising matter, postage, telephone and telegraph bills, and to pay traveling expenses of some speakers. This fund was provided by assessment of candidates and by some small contributions from their friends.

That sounds very remarkable to you, doesn't it? It does not to a Kansan, because he understands that politics is clean out here, and this by reason of the very good fact that with us politics is a family affair, used only as an instrument to promote our general welfare and to make our commonwealth a better place in which to live.

Last fall 82 per cent. of our women voted. None of them was a candidate for State office or the Legislature.

Our women are not persistent candidates for office, and never have been. Their great desire is for better government, and in Kansas they have been the most potent factor in bringing this about.

Kansas is rich—in fact, she now has $132 in the banks of the State for every man, woman and child—more than three times the national per capita.

On January 1 next she will pay off the last bonded indebtedness of the State; and this debt is owned by the permanent school fund of Kansas.

The total of the bonded indebtedness of the various counties, towns and school districts is $49,000,000. Of that sum the school funds own $10,500,000, off which was earned more than $500,000 in interest last year, all of which is paid out for educational work.

We do not owe one cent on our great University, our agricultural schools, our charitable schools or institutions, our prison or its big farm, or our industrial schools. In fact, with plants which represent an actual worth of over $20,000,000 not a copper cent of indebtedness stands out against them.

That being true, why shouldn't we think much of Kansas government and the influences operating to make it still better? If you New York folks are tired of debt and waste in public business, give the women a chance, and it is my guess you won't be long in getting your State to going well financially.

Putting your finance upon a sound basis is what counts most in reducing and keeping down the cost of State government.

Earl Akers,
State Treasurer.

The Kansas State Treasury, Topeka.

W. C. Deming, editor of the Cheyenne Tribune, says in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle of Oct. 15, 1915:

"There is no graft in the (Wyoming) State government. The entire bonded indebtedness is only $125,000, and this is soon to be wiped out: so our government is not going to pieces under equal suffrage."

The proof of the pudding is the eating.

A. S. B.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says: "We won so much in this campaign beside votes that it was worth all it cost. We got backing enough to show that it is possible to win even New York, the biggest and the hardest of the States. We have put into the American voter more knowledge of the constitution and of the Declaration of Independence than anything that has happened for fifty years. We have elevated the whole electorate to a higher plane. The Governor said the women had put a new spirit into politics. Election day was like Sunday. It was amazing how quiet and orderly and 'undrunk' it was."

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States Where Women Have Full Suffrage—Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.
Presidential and Municipal Suffrage—Illinois.
States Which Vote On Question in 1916—Iowa (June 5), South Dakota, West Virginia.
State Which Votes On Question in 1917—Arkansas.
State Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another—Tennessee.

MANY STATES HOLD IMPORTANT CONVENTIONS

WISCONSIN

The annual State convention of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association met in Milwaukee at Hotel Pfister this week, Nov. 18, 19, 20. On Thursday morning reports were given, and the afternoon was devoted to a discussion of federal work. Friday Mrs. Philip Snowden of London, England, gave an address at the Majestic Theatre. The convention closed with a luncheon at the Pfister Saturday.

Miss Flora Dunlap, president of the Iowa Suffrage Association, was the guest of honor at the State suffrage convention. The slogan, "Wisconsin for Iowa," was introduced by Mrs. Stanley O'Neil, president of Milwaukee County Suffrage Association. Wisconsin is preparing to give prompt and intelligent assistance to the Iowa campaign, and many pledges of money and workers are expected.

Speakers at the State convention included Mrs. Theodora W. Youmans, State president; Mrs. James Morrison, president of the Chicago Political Equality League; Mrs. Meta Berger, president of the Milwaukee School Board, and Horace J. Bridges and others. The question of "District Organization" was taken up by Miss Harriet F. Bain of Kenosha.

The following resolution was adopted a short time ago by the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association: "Whereas, we, the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, believe that a majority of suffrage workers in Wisconsin favor the so-called Bristow-Mondell amendment; therefore be it resolved, that we recommend that all federal work in this State be directed toward securing the passage of that amendment."

GEORGIA

The Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia was to hold its second annual convention Nov. 17 at the suffrage headquarters on Peachtree street, Atlanta. Plans were to be perfected for a more thorough and complete State-wide campaign for the coming year.

A suffrage rally was held Nov. 16 at the Auditorium in Atlanta, in which the three local organizations united. Suffrage activities covered the entire week of the Harvest Festival. A suffrage booth was held in connection with the Better Babies Contest and literature was distributed to the many hundreds of visitors.

The De Kalb County Equal Suffrage Association, a branch of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association, held its regular monthly meeting at the Court House in Decatur, Nov. 9. Miss Eugenia Estill presided, and the meeting was under the direction of the Georgia Young People's Association, of which Miss Ruth Bucholtz is president. Miss Bucholtz gave a paper on "Why Our Mothers Should Have the Vote," and Miss Ida May Hilley, vice-president of the Young People's Association, also spoke. The suffragists were invited to participate in the De Kalb County fair, and it is reported that people of that locality seem very favorable to suffrage sentiment.

MICHIGAN

The Michigan Equal Suffrage Association has adopted a resolution favoring submission to the voters in 1918 of an amendment to the State constitution enfranchising women.

KENTUCKY

At the State convention of the Equal Rights Association held last week in Lexington it was decided to have the suffragists of each county in the State give a "Godspeed" banquet to each member of the Legislature on the eve of his departure for the meeting of the General Assembly. A resolution urging President Wilson to call a conference of neutral nations to frame plans for ending the war was also passed by the convention.

An amendment to the association's constitution providing for a new constitutional officer, to be known as the campaign manager, was introduced and adopted without dissent.

The afternoon session on the 9th began with an address by Miss Laura Clay on "Lucy Stone and The Woman's Journal," and was followed by a long series of short reports and comments on the subject "What a City, a Small Town or a Rural League May Do for Suffrage." This discussion was led by Mrs. Herbert Mengel, president of the Louisville Association, and the heads of the leagues from all sections of the State took an active part.

In the evening a suffrage banquet was held at the Phoenix Hotel, at which Mrs. E. S. Hutchinson, first vice-president of the State Association, presided, and at which brief responses to toasts were made by a large number of distinguished persons.

ILLINOIS

Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, president of the National Council of Women Voters, returning from the Eastern campaign en route to her home in Washington, was tendered an impromptu luncheon by the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association at the Chicago Woman's Club Thursday. The luncheon was attended by the members of the new board of the State organization and many prominent suffragists.

The fall luncheon of the Woman's Party of Cook County was held in the Hotel LaSalle Nov. 13. The guests of honor were Mrs. Medill McCormick and Mrs. James W. Morrisson.

The speakers included Mrs. Louise Osborne Rowe, the Rev. Myron B. Adams, and George W. Swartz, assistant superintendent of the Gary schools.

A meeting of the Chicago Political Equality League was held on Nov. 20 in the Florentine room of the Congress Hotel. Judith Weill Loewenthal, chairman of the study section, presided. William O. Thompson, attorney for the commission on industrial relations, spoke on "Unemployment and the Trusts," and the Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker, editor of the Christian Socialist, spoke on "Unemployment in Chicago." The discussion was led by Miss Emma Pischel.

SOUTH CAROLINA

At the regular monthly meeting of the Charleston Equal Suffrage League, held in the Charleston Museum, Nov. 11, the delegate to the State convention, Miss Laura Bragg, made her report and the question of entering a float in the Southern Commercial Congress parade was discussed.

Study classes are to form an important part of the work of the Charleston League this winter. Addresses will be made by prominent speakers and entertainments will be given to raise funds for carrying on the work. The first of these classes was held recently at the home of Mrs. R. G. Thomas, chairman of the committee on education.

DELAWARE

The annual convention of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association met in Pythian Castle, Wilmington, Nov. 11. Mrs. John W. Brassington presided. Addresses were made by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Martha S. Cranston, Miss Ethel Smith of Washington, Miss Emma Worrell and Mayor Price.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. John W. Brassington; vice-president, Mrs. James Hughes, of Dover; recording secretary, Miss Helen A. Cranston, Newport; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary R. Devou, Wilmington; treasurer, Miss Ella Johnson, Newport; auditors, Mrs. R. Barclay Spicer and Miss Edna Appleby.

The morning session was occupied with reports of the State Asssociation and local leagues at Wilmington, New Castle, Arden and Newport. The resolutions providing for an appeal to be made to Congress to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment and one extending a vote of thanks to the campaign States of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania for the 1,000,000 votes cast for suffrage were adopted.

Suffragists were reluctant to give up Mrs. John A. Cranston as president, but she steadily refused re-election, and as a mark of esteem she was made honorary president. The Wilmington Evening Journal says that their regret "is shared by thousands of Delawareans, who, while not suffragist sympathizers, respect her for her many fine personal attributes and the high plane upon which she always has kept her suffrage work."

VIRGINIA

The Equal Suffrage League of Virginia has continued without intermission the work of bringing suffrage before the country districts. Almost every fair held in Virginia this fall has been attended by suffrage speakers or has had a suffrage booth. At the Isle of Wight Fair Mrs. Valentine was asked by the fair committee to be on the official program, the only other speaker being the Governor. This is only one indication of the fact that suffrage in Virginia is being recognized as an important national issue. Prominent judges, lawyers and ministers can always be found to introduce the speakers in the country districts, and even make speeches themselves.

Organizations have recently been formed in the following counties: Brunswick, Caroline, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Buckingham, Powhatan, Essex, New Kent, and in Hampton, Yorktown and Mecklenburg. Those who have helped largely to carry on this work are: Mrs. B. B. Valentine, Mrs. W. W. Foster, Miss Nora Houston, Miss Adele Clark, Miss Mae Schaill, Mrs. Frank Jobson, Mrs. Adkins, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Faith W. Morgan, Mrs. John H. Lewis, Miss Roberta Welford, Mrs. St. John Duval, and Miss Mary Higgins.

Public speaking has been conducted on the streets of Richmond every Saturday night under the management of Mrs. Frank Jobson. The booth at the State Fair, under the management of Mrs. T. T. Dabney, was a great success, and brought hundreds of new members to the league and names to the petition.

INDIANA

The call for the district convention issued by the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana has been answered with great enthusiasm. At each convention a Congressman from the district has been invited to speak, and a resolution calling upon Congress to pass the nation-wide amendment will be adopted by the convention for presentation.

Five of Indiana's Congressmen voted for the federal amendment in the last congress. Four of these are returned and it is hoped others will be added to the list.

The leaders for the conventions in the various congressional districts already announced are: 1st, Miss Helen Laut of Evansville; 2nd, Mrs. O. B. Harris of Sullivan; 5th, Mrs. Edna Herr Bucklin of Brazil; 6th, Mrs. Nellie Barnard of Richmond; 7th, Miss Sara Lauter, Indianapolis; 8th, Mrs. J. R. Marsh of Muncie; 9th, Mrs. Alice E. Waugh of Tipton; 10th, Mrs. William J. Jones of Lafayette; 11th, Mrs. W. B. Platt of Huntington; 12th, Mrs. Olaf N. Guildlin of Ft. Wayne; and 13th, Dr. Hannah O. Staufft of Elkhart.

The Anderson Woman's Franchise League held its annual convention Nov. 10 at the Christian church. The program opened with a business meeting. Miss Harriet Noble, chairman of the State organization, gave a talk on the history, purpose and policy of the league. A round table discussion was followed by luncheon at 12.30 o'clock, at which Mrs. M. A. Doran of Muncie was toastmistress. At the afternoon session addresses were made by Mrs. Bennie Wright of Elwood, J. M. Fraser of Muncie, and Mrs. William Crosley of Pendleton.

NORTH CAROLINA

At the recent annual State convention of the Equal Suffrage Association, which was held in Asheville, resolutions were passed calling on the next General Assembly which meets in 1917 to pass acts conferring presidential suffrage on women; prescribing regulations under which any town in the State can submit to its people an amendment to the charter giving women municipal suffrage; submitting to the voters an amendment to the Constitution conferring full suffrage on women.

Mrs. Archibald Henderson of Chapel Hill made the principal address. The address of welcome at the opening session was given by Mrs. Charles M. Platt, president of the Asheville League. Suffrage speeches were also made by Congressman James J. Britt, Judge Peter C. Pritchard, Representative Gallatin Roberts and Commissioner D. Hiden Ramsay.

Committees for the coming year were elected as follows: Legislative, Miss Mary Henderson, Salisbury, chairman; Miss May Jones, Raleigh; Mrs. Archibald Henderson, Chapel Hill; Mrs. Al Fairbrother, Greensboro; Mrs. Palmer Jerman, Raleigh. Press, Miss Mamie Leatherman, Raleigh, chairman; Miss Maude Waddell, Asheville; Mrs. Charles Dock, Chapel Hill; Miss Lila Rigley Barnwell, Hendersonville. Membership, Mrs. Archibald Henderson, Chapel Hill, chairman; Mrs. Margaret Bell, Salisbury; Miss Exum Clement, Asheville; Mrs. Sidney Cooper, Henderson; Mrs. S. L. Dill, Jr., Newbern. Finance, Mrs. Lila Rodman, Washington, chairman; Mrs. E. B. Cline, Hickory; Mrs. R. G. S. Davis, Henderson; Miss Gertrude Weil, Goldsboro; Mrs. Clyde Eby, Newbern; Mrs. H. W. Carter, Washington; Mrs. E. J. Parrish, Durham, and the treasurers of the local leagues.

WEST VIRGINIA

A suffrage window display in one of the Wheeling shop windows, gotten up recently by Mrs. Robert Bailey, State chairman of the Finance Committee, has aroused much suffrage interest. It is a parade and is most cleverly carried out. The paraders are dolls, nearly 200 of them, who are passing the reviewing stand of President Wilson. The back of the window is draped with the suffrage colors. Red, white and blue ribbons are twined around the reviewing stand. In the stand are President Wilson and Mrs. Galt and the members of the President's cabinet. Mrs. Galt is dressed in her favorite brown. The President and his colleagues are in formal attire.

In the parade are Red Cross nurses, Quakeresses, French maids, Dutch girls, society women in fur-trimmed suits, young girls in attractive styles; every walk in life is represented, and the way in which the dolls are dressed, even to the minutest detail, shows great care.

Represented in the parade are Carrie Chapman Catt, Anna Howard Shaw of national suffrage fame, Mrs. Gale Ebert, president of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Robert Bailey, Mrs. Flora Williams and Miss Carrie Zane. At the end of the parade are society ladies serving tea, one of them being a Quakeress.

The display was in a window of George R. Taylor's store, and inside was another display, where suffrage buttons, pencils, homemade candy and dressed dolls, often duplicates of those in the window, were sold. The sale was very successful financially, and the proceeds will be used for suffrage work in the State. The dolls were dressed by Wheeling women and school girls interested in suffrage. A similar display was later held in Parkersburg and in Huntingdon.

TENNESSEE

The Chattanooga Equal Suffrage Association, of which Miss Ernestine Noa is president, had a booth at the county fair held recently in Chattanooga. Some 946 names were enrolled for suffrage, and the committee in charge of the booth later made this number 1000. Many farmers asked intelligent questions, and one was heard to remark to his son: "Sonny, you write your name down here alongside of daddy's. You'll have your say about this by the time you get yourself a wife, and she'll have her say, too."

The Nashville Equal Suffrage Association held a reception recently at the Hotel Hermitage in honor of their newly elected president, Mrs. Leslie Warner. Many visitors and friends were present and a musical program was given, covering some of the best names in the musical world in Tennessee. The workers in Nashville are very active. They serve tea at headquarters each day from 11 to 2 o'clock, and the rooms have become the meeting place for women from all parts of the State, and for visitors as well.

KEEP KNOCKING AT THE DOOR, GIRLS

(This poem was printed in the Chicago Record about thirty years ago, and was said to be written by the Rev. J. P. Hutchinson.)

Keep knocking at the door, girls, and don't go away,
Though the fellows at the window may cry out "Nay,
Our glorious Constitution is not for women folks,
And you're wanting to come in here can only be a hoax."
But never mind the selfish boys; regardless of their din—
Keep knocking at the door, girls, and you'll get in.

Keep knocking at the door, girls, and when the boys perceive
That you are in deep earnest they'll open to receive;
They'll tell you that they always thought you should have your say,
And be allowed as citizens to answer "Yea or Nay."
So cheerfully keep up the fight, for you are sure to win—
Keep knocking at the door, girls, and you'll get in.

Keep knocking at the door, girls, and let your brothers see
That you are in the work to stay till politically free.
The Constitution, like the house, needs cleaning now and then,
And the women folks will manage it much better than the men,
And they'll have a thorough cleaning when once they do begin—
Keep knocking at the door, girls, and you'll get in.

Keep knocking at the door, girls, for every bolt and lock
On doors and hearts unfasten at a loving woman's knock;
For, after all, the boys know well their sisters, mothers, wives,
Desire that all should have and know much sweeter, easier lives;
They want a better time for men and women to begin—
Keep knocking at the door, girls, and you'll get in.

Keep knocking at the door, girls, keep knocking at the door;
When once you get it open 'twill be open evermore;
And the women of the future a still grander part will play,
Inspired by the true bravery of the women of today,
Will nobler deeds accomplish and higher honors win—
Keep knocking at the door, girls, and you'll get in.

WOMAN STRIKES NEW NOTE REGARDING PREPAREDNESS

Should be Based on Justice to Women, the Only Indispensable Ammunition Factory on Earth, says Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, on Monday, made an excellent suffrage address before the Women's Section of the Navy League at its meeting in New York. She struck a note not often heard at meetings in behalf of preparedness. She said in part:

"A woman, I suppose, to some of you, seems out of place at a gathering of this kind. If I were the owner of the Bethlehem steel factory, you would say: 'Let us pay close attention. This person manufactures cannon and shrapnel.' If I were the walking delegate of a union of mechanics employed by the Remington Arms Company, you would say: 'Here is an individual worthy of respect. He represents those that manufacture the rifles. Let us hear what he has to say.' If I were the head of a big bank, you would say: 'This person supplies the money that buys the machinery that inflicts death. Let us be polite to him.'

"I am here to advance the proposition that merely as a war-making machine a woman has her place here the same as a manufacturer of shrapnel on a wholesale scale, or a maker of armor plate, or a mechanic turning out rifles.

"More important than cannon, powder, dynamite, or warships is the war material that the women supply—the soldiers, the sailors, the officers, those that have their statues built in the market place when war is over, and those that lie bleeding to death on the ground when the battle ends.

"This country talks of preparedness, and the men gathered here are especially interested in that subject. All preparation should be based on justice. Preparation for war should be based in this country on justice to women. Mr. Carnegie never sees the armorplate that his steel plant produces. He certainly suffers no pain in producing it. But when you take his armor and put it on your ships you pay him his price and you don't tell him he has nothing to say about that which he has produced.

"When you take Mr. Schwab's shrapnel or somebody else's submarine, you admit that the maker is entitled to consideration. You cannot have any preparedness for war except such as is based upon the assumption that women will continue to supply you indefinitely with the chief material of war.

"I am here to say that when this war ends, England will be compelled to recognize the fact that the women who manufactured and contributed every man left dead on the continent are entitled in future wars to have their say and express their will.

"And I am here to say that the people of America will act more wisely, and prepare more fully, if they consent, without the bitter experience of war, to recognize the rights and the place in our republic of the one great and only indispensable ammunition factory on earth—woman."

WAR NURSES CRY SOLDIERS FIRST

London Paper Prints Touching Incident of Women's Sacrifice for Fighting Men

The London Morning Post correspondent tells a story from the captain of a French cruiser which illustrates the important part being played by many of the noble women in the war. The French captain was intrumental in saving a number of lives of passengers when a British transport was torpedoed some time ago in the Aegean Sea, on board of which were thirty-six nursing sisters of whom ten were drowned.

When the French rescue boats came on the scene the nurses called out with one accord, "Fighting men first."

WHAT THE RETURNS SHOW

By Minnie J. Reynolds, Executive Secretary of New Jersey Women's Political Union

An analysis of the election returns in the four last campaign States reveals some curious facts. Mrs. Catt announced immediately after Nov. 2 that in New York the suffragists polled 42 per cent. of the vote cast. I have not seen the official figures for New York, and have not reckoned the percentage for myself, so I do not know whether it was precisely 42 per cent., or 41 and a fraction.

In New Jersey we polled forty-one and ninety-six hundredths per cent. of the vote cast. This is practically 42 per cent., and it is very interesting and curious that the percentages should be practically identical, when the two campaigns were so very different.

In Massachusetts, as I make it, the percentage of the vote polled was 35, and in Pennsylvania 45 and a fraction. Although Pennsylvania has been hailed as very much more of a victory than the other three States, it polled only 3 per cent. more of its vote than New Jersey and New York.

Considering the fact that suffrage has always come from the West, it is interesting to note that the most eastern of the four States polled the lowest percentage of its vote, the most western, the highest, and the two central States, the same percentage, midway between the others. It was the western end of the Western State that carried, also. A suffrage map of Pennsylvania today looks like the suffrage map of the United States. The western end is white, the eastern, black. It does not seem possible that the slight geographical distance between Boston and Pittsburg could make this difference, but these are the facts.

I would be glad, out of justice to Jersey, to have these figures published. The Jersey defeat, coming just two weeks before the election in the other three States, was a blow so disheartening, and the minds of suffragists everywhere were concentrated with such intensity upon the three remaining campaigns that Jersey women have encountered rather more discredit than the suffragists of the other three States.

The percentages quoted show that neither of these statements was true; or at least if they were, that there was equal inharmony in New York, more in Massachusetts, and only three per cent. less in Pennsylvania.

My own conclusion from these figures, and from such analysis as I have thus far been able to make of the Jersey returns, is that the suffragists of the four States got about all they could get at the present stage of the game, and with the present state of public feeling on the question. We might have made bigger campaigns and got more votes, but the opposition would have done the same. I am sure that the opposition did not do all it might have done to defeat us in Jersey; and I feel very certain that many towns which carried could have been defeated just as easily as others that were, if any effort had been made. Certain towns were passed over by the opposition. No organized effort was made against us in them. And without organized opposition we could and did win, and we could win in every State north of Mason and Dixon's line today, if no campaign were made against us. Of course by "opposition" I do not mean the anti-suffrage societies of women. They formed only a very small element of the opposition. I mean the party machines, sometimes one, sometimes the other, sometimes both, representing certain business interests which wish to defeat us, and utilizing the anti sentiment among women.

I know from personal knowledge that more and better work was done in the city of Newark alone than was done in the whole State of Colorado and the whole State of Washington, in the campaigns which carried those two States. There was no organized opposition in either of those States. There were many individuals opposed, but they did not organize and conduct a campaign against us. In Newark the campaign against us was terrific, and we could not stand up against it. It was conducted by Mr. Nugent, a political leader famed for his ability, with all the resources of his party at his command. The antis were entitled to watchers, like ourselves; and those watchers were political district leaders, whose business it is to know and get out every vote in their districts on election day. Political parties work for years to perfect an organization which will enable them to do just this. It is not strange that we, on our first attempt, could not meet it.

I never experienced so flat and foolish a feeling in my life as at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor in 1910. I was just home from the Washington campaign, and was asked to speak upon it. Flushed with victory, I gave a jubilant recital of our triumph. And then Dr. Shaw, who had been campaigning during the same period in South Dakota, had to tell a story of defeat. That experience showed me that victory does not depend alone upon the work or the workers in the suffrage camp. It depends also upon the state of public feeling and the methods of the opposition.

I believe that in these four eastern campaigns we have captured the first line of trenches. The first line of trenches is the unorganized opposition. We have defeated sex prejudice and prejudice against change in a majority of the average men. In the Far West, the state of public sentiment is so different on this question that either the party machines do not work against us, or, if they do—as in California—they cannot overcome the general sentiment.

We have won a majority of the unorganized individuals who were opposed to us. It remains for us to study and know the character of the organized opposition, to learn by what methods it wins, and to convert a sufficient number of individuals to overcome its opposition. These are the lines of trenches remaining to be won.

EAST AND WEST

(From Arthur Hugh Clough)

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light;
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly!
But westward, look, the land is bright!

THE MILLION VOTES OF 1915

(From the Independent.)

Those who believe in the complete sharing by men and women of the privileges and responsibilities of government have never had greater cause for encouragement than was given them by the elections of Nov. 2. The result was, for the moment, failure. But it gave perfect assurance of ultimate, and not far distant, success. It leaves no room for doubt that another election will give to women the vote in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

In these three great States, old, conservative and disinclined to political innovations, 1,000,000 men recorded their very practical belief in the political equality of women by casting their ballots for woman suffrage. Forty-two per cent. of the men who went to the polls voted on the side of progress. One-third as many men as voted for President in the three States in 1912 voted to give women the vote. No measure supported on the first test by such an impressive fraction of the electorate could, in the natural order of events, fail of early adoption.

The workers for suffrage have every reason for gratification. The victory is not yet won. But the enemy is already defeated. The opposition to political equality is crumbling, as it was sure to crumble just as soon as men and women began in large numbers to think seriously about the matter. The political machines are still hostile, as is shown by the large vote against the suffrage amendments in the strongholds of the Republican machine in Philadelphia and of Tammany in New York City. Indeed, in Pennsylvania it was only the vote of Philadelphia that overcame the favorable majority in the rest of the State. But the political machines have never been able to hold out against an aroused and informed public opinion. How far the suffrage workers have progressed in the creation of such a body of opinion the million votes of 1915 afford convincing proof.

OKLAHOMA SEEKS SUFFRAGE RIGHTS

Secretary of State, J. L. Lyon, Preparing Initiative to Give Women Right to Vote

Secretary of State J. L. Lyon of Oklahoma has prepared for initiation within a short time a proposed constitutional amendment extending the use of the ballot to all women over the age of 21 years. A tentative draft of the proposed amendment has been made by Mr. Lyon and it is his intention to place petitions asking its submission in the hands of the voters of all political parties of the State within a short time.

A feature of the proposed amendment is that it provides that qualified voters who are necessarily absent from their homes on a general election day can, by making a prescribed form of affidavit, vote in any precinct in the State. An attempt was made some time ago by the united commercial travelers to initiate such an amendment.

Following is the text of the tentative amendment proposed by Mr. Lyon:

All female citizens of this State who have reached the age of 21 years shall be qualified electors of this State, and be entitled to all the privileges granted any male citizens, and be governed and subject to all laws governing the male citizens in any and all elections to be held in the State of Oklahoma.

Any qualified elector in the State of Oklahoma who may be unavoidably absent from his county on the day of a general election may vote in any precinct within the State of Oklahoma, provided said elector complies with the general statutes governing elections in the State of Oklahoma. And it is further provided, that each elector presenting himself to any election inspector to vote be required to make a sworn affidavit that he has not voted and will not vote in any other precinct within the State and that all such shall be forwarded by registered mail to the county clerk of the respective counties in which the elector resides, and further provided that any elector, residing in any city of the first class be required to deliver to the precinct inspector where he presents himself to vote a certificate of registration, said inspector to endorse on back and mark "voted" and give date, and the said certificate to be forwarded together with the vote and affidavit to the county clerk of the county in which the voter resides.

EMPIRE STATE SUFFRAGISTS TO CONSOLIDATE FORCES

Campaign Experiences Showed That Union of Different State Leagues Would Promote Economy and Efficiency, says Mrs. Raymond Brown

Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, has issued the following statement with regard to the convention which begins Nov. 30:

"One of the most important things that the State suffrage convention has before it is the reorganization, or rather permanent consolidation, of all the suffrage forces of the State.

"Two years ago the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, the Equal Franchise League, the Collegiate League and the Men's League joined their forces under the name of the Empire State Campaign Committee, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as chairman. This is the organization that has carried on the recent campaign. Our two years' experience of the Empire State Campaign Committee has proved that such a union of forces makes for economy and efficiency. Under the campaign committee the organization of the State by Assembly districts, which had already been adopted by the State Association, has continued, and that organization now extends into every county, so that the city and State are organized along exactly the same lines.

"When I became president of the State Association, two years ago, the different organizations were proud of their own identity. Our two years of working together in the campaign committee has convinced us that maintaining lines of demarcation of the different associations is foolish and wasteful, and all the organizations forming the campaign committee are anxious to see the combination and centralization of all the orces in the campaign committee made permanent.

"It is likely that the old State Association, which has existed for fifty years, will be merged in the larger organization and that the entire official board of the State Association will become one with the executive board of the larger organization. This does not mean that any one of the women who have worked so splendidly in the recent campaign will withdraw from the work. It only means that some of the offices will be dropped, as at present they duplicate each other. Until it is decided just what form the permanent organization will take it would be foolish to talk of candidates for office.

"Since the campaign began a number of brilliant, talented women have come to the front, and the organization is rich in fine material for its official board. From all over the State word has come that every woman who was active in the recent campaign will stay in the fight till the finish.

"The work of the different associations during the entire campaign has been most harmonious, and the team work and loyalty of the women has been remarkable. With the splendid army of women who have worked together the last two years, and with a number of new workers, we face our new campaign with a largely increased force, with a fine harmony and an invaluable experience."

I am in favor of giving equal suffrage for the sake of the State. The State needs woman's idealism, her sense of moral values, her interests in humanity and home, rather than in property and military glory.—Dr. Carl E. Grammar, Rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

I cannot find any logical or sensible reason that has yet been given by anybody why women should not vote.—William M. Grosvenor, Dean of Cathedral of St. John, New York.

SAYINGS FROM FAMOUS MEN

The Triangle shirtwaist fire did more than anything else to convince me women ought to vote.—Will Irwin.

Woman suffrage is the only logical extension of the democratic principle.—Rev. William P. Merrill of New York.

The most active public health workers in the United States are women; if they are given the vote we will have cleaner cities, cleaner homes and a cleaner nation, both physically and morally.—Manton M. Carrick, M.D., public health expert.

I am in favor of woman suffrage for all the usual reasons, and if you want a new one, because I think it will help my business. My business is to try to improve social conditions.—Edward T. Devine.

Every woman in this country is going to have the vote. That is certain.—Thomas A. Edison.

I have believed in woman suffrage for fifty years. It is such a long time that I have stood for it that it has become a habit.—Henry Mills Alden, Editor of "Harper's Monthly."

Indeed I believe in woman suffrage, because there is no valid reason why I should not.—F. P. Keppel, Dean of Columbia College.

Women cannot have equal power with men in the industrial struggle while they are classified with idiots and irresponsibles in political affairs.—James H. Maurer, President Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

I favor woman suffrage because it will promote a more thoughtful discussion of political questions. Men will talk things over with their wives. Woman suffrage will be effective in educating not only the women, but the men.—D. S. Tucker, Columbia University.

STATES WELCOME SUFFRAGE ENVOYS

Many Receptions for Mrs. Field and Miss Joliffe on Way to Capitol

The reception of Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Joliffe, the envoys of the Women Voters' Convention of San Francisco, on their arrival in Washington, Dec. 6, is to be the opening feature of the Congressional Union convention. Mrs. Field and Miss Joliffe, accompanied by suffragists from nearby States, will be met and escorted to the Capitol, where they will be welcomed by Senators Sutherland, Ashurst and others. The party that meets the envoys will be composed of a cavalry, an infantry and a motor vehicle division. A band of music will play patriotic airs, and the suffrage colors will fly from every vehicle.

At 12.30, a half hour after the Sixty-fourth Congress convenes, the suffragists will assemble at the east steps of the Capitol and see the envoys welcomed by the members of the Senate and the House.

After presenting their petitions for the Susan B. Anthony amendment to Congress the envoys, escorted by about 1,000 other suffragists, will march from the Capitol by Pennsylvania Avenue, to the White House, where the President will receive them at 2 o'clock in the East room.

Three hundred of the escort will be admitted to the East room, while the others remain outside for the return of the envoys.

The envoys are meeting with many receptions along the route. Governor Whitman of New York welcomed them to Albany, Nov. 19. They will be in Boston, Nov. 23, and there will be a reception at Sherry's, in New York City, Nov. 26, with Mrs. William Prendergast, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks and Mrs. William L. Colt as the committee in charge.

The route of the party from now on will be as follows:

Nov. 20, Springfield, Mass.; Sunday, Nov. 21, rest; Nov. 22, Boston; Nov. 23, Boston; Nov. 24, Providence; Nov. 25, Thanksgiving, Providence; Nov. 26, New Haven; New York, 3 P. M.; Nov. 27, New York; Sunday, Nov. 28, rest; Nov. 29, Newark; Nov. 30, Newark; Dec. 1, Philadelphia; Dec. 2, Philadelphia; Dec. 3, Wilmington; Dec. 4, Baltimore; Sunday, Dec. 5, rest; Dec. 6, Washington.

The opportunity to vote has greatly quickened the interest and understanding of public questions on the part of women and thus added a large element of valuable citizenship.—Chief Justice George E. Morris, Olympia.

I consider it unreasonable that a part of the people should be excluded solely on account of sex from voting.—Frederick J. E. Woodbridge.

This nation should be a democracy. It is not while one-half has no voice, although it represents half the intelligence and a large proportion of the property.—Edward F. O'Dwyer, Judge of the City Court, N. Y.

Miss Margaret Foley

For speaking engagements before men's and women's organizations, Miss Margaret Foley may be reached by addressing her in care of

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Order now, lest you forget.
P. C. SQUIRES, Wilmington, N. C.

The Christmas box of holly came in good time and contents were more than satisfactory. E. T., Plattsburg, N. Y.
The de luxe box of holly came in good shape. Our people said the church never looked so pretty. We used sprays of native evergreen in connection with your holly. W. H. Y., Fremont, Neb.
Holly and mistletoe was received in excellent condition and was in every way satisfactory. J. W., Shelbourne Falls, Mass.
The box of holly and mistletoe arrived in splendid condition. J. C., Kit Carson, Colo.
The de luxe box of holly received December 21st and found it very satisfactory. Chapel of St. Augustine, N. Y.
Glad to say the holly reached us in good season, and we think it very beautiful. Out-West Magazine Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Suffrage Exchange

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WORKING WOMEN National Woman's Trade Union League stands for self-government in the workshop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given. LIFE AND LABOR working women's magazine 10c a copy Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Headquarters 166 W. Washington St., Chicago. (cow)

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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

"WET" OPPOSITION GATHERS IN IOWA

Liquor Dealers Start Financing Gum Shoe Campaign to Fight Suffrage Amendment

A special dispatch to the Boston Transcript of Nov. 12 from Des Moines, Ia., says that a group of men composed largely of liquor dealers has begun an organized effort to defeat the suffrage amendment next June. "After a few preliminaries, such as the raising of an immense campaign fund in the river cities, the opposition to the amendment has gone into the field with an organized force," says the Transcript. "It is said that more than thirty men are campaigning against suffrage out of Davenport. These men are doing gum shoe work in the nearby towns, and gradually are extending their efforts into territory hitherto claimed by the suffragists. The greatest share of this expense will be borne by the liquor dealers of the State, who are fighting in the last ditch to stave off lasting prohibition in Iowa by the amendment route. Statutory prohibition becomes effective January 1, 1916, and the saloon men hope to be able to put in a friendly legislature which will restore the mulct law and knock out the prohibition amendment when it comes up before the legislature in 1917 for the second vote. At a State conference held at Fort Dodge recently arrangements were made to finance a joint campaign against equal suffrage and prohibition, and both movements are under way. In one 'wet' city a fund of more than $5000 is said to have been raised within a few hours' time. Senators Cummins and Kenyon, Clifford Thorne, chairman of the Railroad Commission, Senator Allen, Republican candidate for governor, and many others will speak for suffrage."

The brewers of Davenport, Ia., have each donated $200 and the saloonkeepers $75 each to the fund being raised in Iowa to defeat equal suffrage, according to the W. C. T. U. Champion.

CAREW PROMISES TO GIVE SUPPORT

Congressman Decides Subject Was Not Settled and Will Vote for Hearing

Congressman J. S. Carew of the 17th New York district, who is expected to be a member of the Judiciary Committee at the coming session, promised a delegation of suffragists of the Congressional Union last week that he would vote for a hearing on the nation-wide suffrage amendment Dec. 8.

"I thought the matter was entirely settled by the election," remonstrated Representative Carew at first.

"It is very far from settled. It will never be settled until the women get the vote," he was assured. After a long argument he consented. His decision is regarded as important, as he is a Tammany leader and has been considered strongly anti-suffrage in his convictions.

Later in the evening a telegram was sent to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Edwin Y. Webb of North Carolina, telling of Mr. Carew's promise and asking Mr. Webb to use his influence in favor of the hearing.

A SUFFRAGE PRIMER

Designed for Children in the Primary Grades and Societies Opposed to Woman Suffrage—With Hard Words Carefully Syllabicated and Illustrations to Render Their Meanings Easy

By Eugene A. Hecker, Author of "The History of Woman Suffrage"

LESSON I

SEE, my child, what we have before us.

It is an Anti-Suffragette.

What is she doing?

She is arguing that lovely woman's sphere is the home.

Yes, but why is she not at home instead of haranguing the men in public?

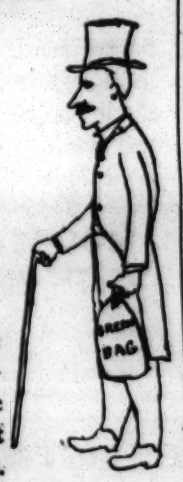
Little children must not ask what they cannot com-pre-hend. Now run along to bed.

LESSON II

Observe this e-min-ent-ly re-spect-able citizen. His ancestors came hither in the May-flower. Let us pray.

He does not believe in the ballot for women.

For it would be too hasty an inov-ation, since the public is not educated enough.



Perhaps in three thousand years or so the thing may be feas-ible. Mean-while he would rather see other States ex-per-iment.

He is, in fact, dub-i-ous about this modern rad-ic-a-lism.

Has this citizen ever traveled West?

Only to Newton Lower Falls, my child, but he has read ex-tensive-ly the dreadful accounts of a lady recently returned from Colorado.

LESSON III

We shall now have a lesson in civ-ics and govern-ment. Do you re-cog-nize this gentleman? Yes, ma'm; he is the boss of Ward Forty-leven. Also he runs a saloon.

Does he vote?

Oh, yes, ma'm; often twice in the same place.

Does he believe that women should vote?

He does not.

Why not? Be con-cise.

Because he thinks the pur-ity of the fe-male soul will be smirched by entering the "rancor-ous arena of pol-i-tics."

But if, as he says, politics are bad, would not the ad-mix-ture of pur-ity help clean them?

Run along now, my child, and play, lest you en-rage the gentleman with unpleasant questions.

PENNSYLVANIA TO BEGIN AT ONCE

State Convention Will Start New Campaign Less Than Month After Election

Less than a month after its record-breaking campaign in the Keystone State, the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association will hold its annual convention Nov. 30 at Philadelphia to decide the future course of action.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has been invited to talk on the new campaign, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk to speak on the congressional work.

At a meeting of the City Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia, held last week, steps were taken toward the organization of a suffrage club in which all the organizations of the city will co-operate, and where all will have their headquarters.

A committee to be appointed by Mrs. George A. Piersol, chairman of the Party, will invite all the other suffrage organizations to cooperate in establishing the new headquarters. These include the Equal Franchise Society, the Philadelphia County Suffrage Society, the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage, the College Equal Suffrage League and the Limited Equal Suffrage League.

WOMEN THANKFUL FOR PARENT AID

Leaders of Four States Support National Association in Nation-wide Work

Just before the close last week of the conference at national headquarters of representatives from the States which voted on equal suffrage this fall the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, Under the leadership and encouragement of the National American Woman Suffrage Association eleven States have won full suffrage, many States have won partial suffrage and organizations have been formed and maintained in nearly every State; and

"Whereas, The experiences of the past year have deepened our conviction that State work and Federal work go hand and hand, and are mutually necessary. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the representatives of the State organizations of the four campaign States of 1915, wish to express our appreciation of the steadfast support of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and to reaffirm our loyalty to the State work of that organization; and further be it

"Resolved, That we hold ourselves ready to support the National American Woman Suffrage Association in the work of its Congressional Committee on behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which it has been pushing vigorously in Congress for the last forty-five years and which is developing greatly increased strength."

EQUAL RIGHTS UP IN HIGH COURT

Question of Women Citizens Who Marry Foreigners Taken to Supreme Bench

Citizenship rights of American women who marry foreigners, but who continue to live in the United States, were placed before the Supreme Court for decision last week. This question of citizenship rights arose when Mrs. Ethel C. Mackenzie of California, wife of Gordon Mackenzie, a British subject, who has resided in California ever since his marriage, attacked through attorneys the attempt to make applicable to her the expatriation act passed by Congress in 1907. Election officials in San Francisco refused to permit Mrs. Mackenzie to register on the ground that she had become a British subject by reason of her marriage. She resorted to the State courts for writs to compel the officials to permit her to register, claiming that the act of Congress did not apply to women remaining in this country, and that if it did it was unconstitutional. She was denied the writs and appealed to the Supreme Court.

The brief submitted to the court in her behalf declared that the decision will be of vast importance to American women because of the European war, particularly if travelling on the ocean.

Woman's influence and vote will be for the uplift and betterment of our civil government—in city, State and nation.—Former Attorney General John C. Bell.

JERSEY SALOONS PAY HIGH PRICE

Press Draws Striking Parallel Between Liquor Victory and That of Ancient Warrior

The Topeka Daily Capital says that the saloons, allied with other conservative forces, defeated woman suffrage in New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, "but as the final figures show, the victory was costly. So the saloons of Pennsylvania and other Eastern States can say with Pyrrhus, if they are congratulated, as he was, on a far-famed occasion, 'Such another victory and we are undone.' Plutarch tells the story and goes on to say that following the costly battle, 'he found his confederates here very cold and spiritless; whereas the Romans filled up their legions with ease from an inexhaustible fountain which they had at home; and their defeats were so far from discouraging them that indignation gave them fresh strength and ardor for the war.'"

I am very much in favor of woman suffrage. I cannot think of any good reason why I should not be.—Daniel Frohman.

We have not yet reached democracy, nor shall we until the women, even as the men, have become completely self-governing and self-determining citizens.—Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

A finer type of women will come into being when women fight side by side with men instead of as their inferiors.—Owen Johnson.

LAST LAUGHS

"Where was Magna Charta signed?" "At the bottom!"—Princeton Tiger.

"If a man has an income of two millions a year, what is his principal?" "A man with such an income usually has no principle."—Royal Magazine.

"We want to keep business out of politics," said the reformer. 'Well," replied Senator Sorghum, 'you've taken all the pleasure out of it. If you take all the business out of it, too, I don't see what's going to be left."—Washington Star.

Sunday school teacher: "Did you ever forgive an enemy?" Tommy Tuffnut: "Oncest." Sunday school teacher: "And what noble sentiment prompted you to do it?" Tommy Tuffnut: "He was bigger dan me."—Life.

Robert, the four-year-old son of a scientific man, had lived in the country most of his short life. One day a caller, wishing to make friends with the little fellow, took him on his knee and asked, "Are there any fairies in your woods here, Robert?" "No," responded Robert, promptly, "but there are plenty of edible fungi."—Youth's Companion.

Several members of a woman's club were chatting with a little daughter of their hostess. "I suppose you are a great help to your mother," said one. "Oh, yes," replied the child, "and so is Ethel; but today it is my turn to count the spoons after the company is gone."—Chicago Herald.

"Where are you off to in such a hurry?"

"To fetch the doctor for my husband."

"What's up with him?"

"He tells me he has got hepatitis, dyspepsia, rheumatism, enteritis, gastritis, appendicitis, nephritis and cerebro-spinal meningitis."

"Where did he get all that?"

"Why, a man induced him to buy a medical dictionary, and he's just begun reading it!"—Chicago Herald.

To An Anti-Suffrage Member of the Bar Association

("The New York Bar Association is appointing committees in each of the sixty-two counties to explain the new constitution to the voters before Election Day."—Press Item.)

Why do you go to the voters?
What can the poor things do?
Drop a vote in a ballot box—
Does that seem much to you?
Go where the power's greater.
You don't know what that means?
Haven't you heard who rule the States,
Dearie? — the uncrowned queens!
Why should you go to the voters?
For you said—you must recall—
"Compared to the power a woman wields
The vote is nothing at all."
Why don't you ask the women
To influence, charm, beseech?
Or can it be that you never meant
To practice what you preach?